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AMERICA'S MESSAGE, CORDIAL FRIENDSHIP TO EVERY NATION

Secretary of State Says the
United States Must Not Fritter
Away Its Helpful Influence in
Rivalries of Interests Abroad

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island.—Asserting that the message of America is one of cordial friendship to all nations, and that it is not desirable that America's helpful influence should be "frittered away" by relating ourselves unnecessarily to political questions which involve rivalries of interest abroad with which we have no proper concern, it is equally true that we cannot escape our relation to the economic problems of the world. It would be impossible to view with indifference arrangements which would deny to our people equality of economic opportunity or agreements involving what we believed to be an unjust discrimination against us. It must not be forgotten that the prosperity of the United States largely depends upon the economic settlement which may be made in Europe, and the key to the future is with those who make and control these settlements.

"We desire to see conditions stabilized and a renewal of the productivity which depends upon security of life and property—upon the perception of opportunity and the feeling of hopefulness which is needed to quicken industry. We desire also to find a sound basis for the helpful intercourse of peace and to see the beginnings of a new era of international justice secured by the application through appropriate institutions of accepted principles of right."

Honorary Degrees

Honorary degrees were conferred by the university upon 12 men, as follows: Doctor of Laws, Baron Emil de Carrière, Belgian Ambassador to the United States; Albert J. Beveridge, former United States Senator, and Judge Renben E. Walker of Concord, New Hampshire, Doctor of Literature, Prof. William Lyon Phelps of Yale University and Arthur Lord of Boston, Jurist, Doctor of Divinity, the Rev. William W. Bustard of Cleveland, Ohio; the Rev. Michael J. Twomey of Newark, New Jersey, and the Rev. Philemon F. Sturges of Providence, Rhode Island, Doctor of Science, Hideo Noguchi, of New York, pathologist, Master of Arts, Stephen P. Cabot, headmaster of St. George's School, Middletown, Rhode Island; Jesse H. Metcalf, manufacturer, and George L. Shepley, financier, both of Providence, Rhode Island.

At the exercises in Sayles Hall other speakers besides Secretary Hughes were Governor Sam Soule of Rhode Island, former Senator Beveridge, Professor Phelps and W. H. P. Faunce, president of the university. At the commencement luncheon President Faunce announced that Brown's endowment and development fund had reached \$3,725,000 or \$725,000 more than originally was set for the goal. Of this amount \$450,000 will be used to build a chemical laboratory.

EMIR FEISUL IS NOT POPULAR IN FRANCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris by wireless.
PARIS, France (Wednesday).—The announcement that Emir Feisul is to be supported by Britain as king of Mesopotamia at Baghdad, while not unexpected, reopens an old controversy between France and England. Emir Feisul is regarded as a traitor to the oaths which bound him in Syria. He was chased by the French from Damascus where he endeavored to establish a kingdom. It is represented that the British Ambassador, Lord Hardinge, on his arrival in Paris gave certain assurances which allayed French anxieties that the Arab chief, whose policy is at once anti-French and anti-Turkish, would be placed on the Mesopotamian throne.

He is regarded as capable of giving much trouble in a country contiguous to territories occupied by the French. It is not believed that the Turks will consent to a Hedjazian hegemony, and there is little prospect of Islamic unity being concentrated in the holy city of Mecca, where King Hussein, father of Emir Feisul, reigned. The result of this policy, as anticipated here, will be irritation of the Turks and general ferment among the Arabs. The outlook to French eyes in the Near East has not improved.

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INDEX FOR JUNE 16, 1921

Business and Finance.....	Page 9
Condition of Wool Markets Reported	Uruguay and New York Loan
How Ter Meulen Plan Works Out	Business Checked on French Bourse
Consumption of Cotton in May	Results of Sales Tax Law in Canada
Editorials.....	Page 14
Political Plagues	The Orgy of the Law-Breakers
Canada and the Speaker's Chair	A Missing Link in Finance
Roses	Editorial Notes
General News.....	Page 1
Albanian Troops Occupy Chimarra by Force of Arms	1
News Summary	1
New Difficulties Arise in Silesia	1
Sinn Fein Plan to Intimidate Ulster	1
Ballot Being Held by British Miners	1
Premiers to Meet on Equal Footing	1
Dry Leaders Are Full of Anxiety	2
Centralization Plan for Club Women	2
Investigation of Utility Is Urged	2
Soldiers' Jobs in New York	2
Boundary Pledge Made by Chile	2
Plan to Hasten Tax Legislation	2
Farmers Sell Cooperative Eggs	2
Demarcation Line in Upper Silesia	2
From Tietzen to Tanager by Motor	2
New Constitution for Isle of Malta	2
Majority of Utility Is Urged	2
Trade Position in Europe Complex	2
Illustrations.....	Page 1
Pushkin's "Tale of the Golden Cock"	1
By J. Billings	1
Lord Jeffrey Amherst	1

NEW DIFFICULTIES ARISE IN SILESIA

Breakdown of Proposals for Neutral Zone Between Poles and Germans Said to Be Due to German Refusal to Withdraw

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris by wireless.
PARIS, France (Wednesday).—A serious view is again taken of the situation in Upper Silesia. There has been a number of proposals respecting the neutral zone to be held by the allied troops, but each successive scheme has broken down. The latest plan has had no more success and has apparently provoked fresh difficulties. The British delegate, Sir Harold Stuart, while maintaining the view that the Poles should disarm in the regions submitted to allied control, is said to be in accord with General Lerdon on the need of obliging the Germans under General Hoerster to retire. As General Hoerster will not consent to the proposed terms, there is considerable indignation in France, where it is felt that a sterner attitude is necessary, and where the inconveniences of delay in imposing the final settlement are seen.

Naturally the whole blame for the failure of this attempted pacification is placed upon the Germans. Wojciech Korfanty began to withdraw but General Hoerster declined to withdraw in his turn. The Oppeln commission thereupon summoned the military and civil representatives of the local German forces and issued a sort of ultimatum to them. If they continue to refuse the Poles must also stay and the responsibility of further conflict will be attributed to the Germans.

The belligerent attitude of General Hoerster is much commented upon and contrasted with that of the Poles, who are comparatively docile. There is danger that pacific negotiations may cease and that new collisions are thought to be almost inevitable.

FRENCH PROPAGANDA MISSIONS UNDER WAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris by wireless.
PARIS, France (Wednesday).—Various missions of propaganda are being prepared. Today Marshal Fayolle left Paris with a number of delegates representing Parliament, art, literature, the university, and other branches of French activity, on his way to Canada. The mission is to sail on the great new French transatlantic ship named Paris, just launched.

At the same time it is announced that Marshal Joffre is charged with a mission to China and Japan. He will be followed by Indo-China and Tonkin. From Peking he will go through Korea to Tokyo. Thence he will embark for America. He is expected to leave in September.

JUGO-SLAVS OCCUPY DALMATIAN TOWNS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.
ROME, Italy (Wednesday).—Under the recent Italian-Jugo-Slav agreement the towns of Benkovatz and Scardona and the seaport of Sebenico in Dalmatia were handed over to Jugo-Slavia on Monday without incident.

ADMIRAL SIMS LEAVES

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.
LONDON, England (Wednesday).—Admiral W. S. Sims left Waterloo Station en route for Southampton early this morning to embark on the S. S. Olympic for New York. Many distinguished naval men were there to bid him good-bye.

NEWS SUMMARY

The Albanians have occupied by force the territory in the extreme north of Hellenic Epirus called Chimarra. For centuries the Chimarriontes have formed an autonomous Greek colony. Having never suffered the Turco-Albanian yoke, the inhabitants have gone to Corfu until the Greeks can enforce their rights. p. 1

In Paris a serious view is again taken of the Upper Silesian question. The whole blame for the failure of the attempted pacification is placed upon the Germans. The Polish leader has begun to withdraw his troops, but the German General Hoerster refuses. Thus, there is danger that pacific negotiations may cease and that new collisions may occur. p. 1

The news that the Emir Feisul is to have British support as King of Mesopotamia reopens an old controversy between France and England, the Emir being regarded in France as a traitor to the oaths which bound him in Syria. It is understood, however, that the British ambassador in Paris gave certain assurances that allayed French anxieties. p. 1

That Sinn Fein is attempting to render the efforts to work the Ulster Parliament impossible, is evident from the serious rioting that has been going on in Belfast since Sunday. Workers have been sniped at, and the streets are still unsafe, while it is obvious that the Sinn Fein extremists have not abandoned their councils of violence. Meanwhile Sir Hamar Greenwood has given no assurances in the House of Commons that the reprisals policy would be suspended, merely stating that every action taken in Ireland must be based on strictly military grounds as defined by military orders. p. 1

The opening sitting of the Imperial Conference will be on Monday, and will be preceded by a debate in the House of Commons. It is now evident that the outlying parts of the British Empire are on an equality with the mother country. Effect will be given to the decisions of the conference by means of free legislation to be subsequently passed in the various parliaments. The feeling in China is opposed to its renewals. p. 2

The prospects of settlement in the British engineering crisis, which would have involved 1,500,000 men, look brighter. Lockout notices, which would have become effective today, will be postponed to the end of June to enable the men to ballot on the wages offered, and meantime to continue work. p. 2

Indications point to an early stoppage of the British coal strike. Miners' councils and delegate conferences have been held to consider the new terms of the owners and to prepare for yesterday's ballot, when it is believed, there will be a large majority recorded in favor of a return to work, though the owners' offer is far short of the miners' demands. p. 1

Under the new Italian-Jugo-Slav agreement, the seaport of Sebenico and two other towns were handed over to Jugo-Slavia. p. 1

In a communication from the Minister of Foreign Affairs received by the Chilean Embassy in Washington, the Chilean Government pledges to submit to the people of Tacna and Arica the right to decide their nationality. p. 5

The Citizens Association of Chicago has issued a protest against the payment of alleged excessive fees to real estate and building experts in connection with the city's street-widening project. It is claimed that \$2,742,668.00 has been paid to five such experts in the last 17 months. p. 4

Shipowners and the engineers' unions in New York City oppose the settlement negotiated with striking seamen by the United States Shipping Board and W. R. Brown, national president of the Marine Engineers Beneficial Association. The Shipping Board has been asked to take no action until the protesting organizations have been given an opportunity to be heard. p. 5

There are reported to be thousands of former service men in New York City, without homes or funds, who are eager to work, but can find no employment. Many sleep in the parks and lack sufficient food. The American Land Service is finding places for hundreds, but needs money to carry on the work. p. 5

The State Department at Washington, in response to a request for information on the subject, refuses to verify reports that oil production in the Mexican oil fields has fallen off. Private information is said to indicate the need of development of unexplored petroleum deposits in Mexico. p. 5

Dry leaders in Congress are manifesting anxiety over delay in action on the Volstead bone-dry bill and also over the possible issuance of regulations which would make the so-called Palmer beer ruling effective. p. 2

The National House of Representatives yesterday passed an amendment to the Seamen's Act providing for modifications of the rule regarding the size and qualifications of crews on Great Lakes vessels. The changes were urged by owners of lake steamships. p. 4

SINN FEIN PLAN TO INTIMIDATE ULSTER

Recent Outbreak of Rioting in Belfast Seems to Indicate Attempt to Render Working of Ulster Parliament Nugatory

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.
LONDON, England (Wednesday).—The serious rioting that has been going on intermittently since Sunday in Belfast seems to indicate a Sinn Fein concentration on the town and an attempt to render the efforts to work the Ulster Parliament nugatory. Workmen proceeding to work have been held up by snipers on roofs, in windows and behind sandbags in the streets, and in spite of the use of armored cars and the dispatch of police reinforcements the attempt to cope with the situation and make the streets safe has so far not completely succeeded.

This disorder is regarded in official circles here as particularly unfortunate and read in conjunction with the refusal of Eamon de Valera to meet Sir James Craig once again, as announced by Sir Hamar Greenwood, Chief Secretary for Ireland, in the House of Commons on Tuesday does not indicate that Sinn Fein extremists have as yet abandoned the councils of violence.

From Sir Hamar's statements in the House and from authoritative sources where a representative of The Christian Science Monitor has discussed the situation in Ireland, it is apparent that the British Government is desirous that no serious incident shall occur during the present month when there is hope, if not expectation, that an effort will be made by both north and south to come together and place before the government a sufficient inducement to make further concessions than have been already made by the Government of Ireland Act.

No Decision of Reprisals

Nevertheless the Cabinet has come to no decision in favor of suspending official reprisals. Sir Hamar indeed has indicated his belief that reprisals have failed to achieve law and order, but in answer to questions on Monday the Irish Secretary gave no direct assurance that the reprisals policy would be suspended and merely stated that the commander-in-chief in Ireland had issued orders that every action taken in Ireland must be based on strictly military grounds as defined by military orders.

Whatever may be the intention of this order the government is anxious to set up a peace atmosphere in which Sir James Craig and Mr. de Valera may meet on behalf of the sections they represent, and present Downing Street with a fait accompli of an Irish agreement. A condition precedent to any fruitful negotiations, The Christian Science Monitor is informed, may be a truce accompanied, perhaps, by the liberation of prominent Sinn Feiners who might conceivably abuse their release, as has happened before by organizing a fresh rebellion and disorder. This would be a risk only justified by a reasonable prospect of a successful outcome, it is contended, and there is reason to believe that the Cabinet is undecided upon the wisdom of such steps.

North and South Must Agree

Mr. de Valera can only speak for South Ireland, if the extreme section of Sinn Fein, headed by Michael Collins, has become convinced that guerrilla warfare to gain a republic cannot succeed. At present the members of the government do not know whether the demand for a republic still represents the irreducible minimum of Sinn Fein demands or represents the point from which Sinn Fein will start to bargain for what it wants. At the same time, official circles claim there is reason to believe that even the most extreme of Sinn Feiners would, for the sake of a settlement, accept terms which in the past would have been utterly unacceptable, but they are convinced that negotiations between South Ireland and the British Government would be futile, except as a corollary to previous negotiations between the south and the north.

Now is an opportune time for such a step. The Ulster Parliament has already met and appointed its officials, and June 28 is the date when the Dublin Parliament is due to meet. The next fortnight, therefore, presents an opportunity not to be missed without serious consequences, competent observers consider. Confronted by a united Ireland, the British Cabinet, it is pointed out, could grant greater concessions even to South Ireland than are possible where more than half the country considers itself the enemy of Great Britain.

Opening of Parliament

Complete fiscal autonomy and control of the police forces are among the privileges that are not outside the realms of possibility if necessary guarantees are given that discrimination will not be exercised by either the north or south, one against the other, and with an understanding that the exclusive control of armaments, vital strategic points and wireless installation remain vested in the Imperial Parliament.

Meanwhile the ceremonial opening of the Ulster Parliament will bring the Dominion Prime Ministers now

in London for the Imperial Conference in touch with Irish affairs at first hand, but the statement that their services might be utilized as unprejudiced arbiters in the settlement of deep-seated Irish troubles is not entertained with seriousness in authoritative quarters.

BALLOT BEING HELD BY BRITISH MINERS

Though No Recommendations Given to Accept Owners' Terms, Big Majority in Favor of Return to Work Expected

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.
LONDON, England (Wednesday).—Notwithstanding the strenuous efforts of the few last-ditchers still to be found in the ranks of the miners' delegates to prolong the struggle between the miners and owners to the point of utter exhaustion, the opinions expressed to The Christian Science Monitor's representative in well-informed quarters, all point to an early termination of the coal stoppage that for nearly 11 weeks has been holding up the industries of Great Britain.

Already a number of miners' councils and delegate conferences have been held to consider the new terms that have been offered by the owners and to prepare for the ballot which is to be held today. So far in Scotland, Yorkshire, Leicester and Northumberland the miners' councils have, as a result of their deliberations, reported to the rank and file that they have "no recommendations" to offer, while on the other hand in Lancashire and Cheshire and the Forest of Dean meetings have recommended that the owners' terms should be refused.

Although there has been not one single recommendation to the miners in favor of accepting the terms, an official of the Miners' Federation informed the representative of The Christian Science Monitor that little doubt exists that when it comes to the actual ballot there will be a large majority recorded in favor of a return to work.

Terms of Offer

The owners' offer is considered by the miners' executive to be far short of that demanded, but it is the general opinion in the coal fields that rather than lose the government subsidy of £10,000,000 it would be better to return to work, using the present offer as a basis for working out a final agreement. According to the latest terms, the proceeds of the coal industry are to be divided under four separate heads: (1) the standard wage to be a first charge on the industry; (2) costs of working expenses, (3) standard profits, (4) surplus profits.

The standard wage is to be the wage as paid in July, 1914, plus 20 per cent, to which there will be added minor percentages due to the decreased hours of working and other causes which will bring the percentage to be added to the pre-war wage to about 32 per cent. This wage is to be in operation for one year.

The second item, namely, "costs," are to be taken on the average of the first three months of this year for the first year, after which the figure will be decided by mutual agreement. As to the standard profit of 17 per cent, there is still some disagreement but a final settlement on this matter, it is stated, will be arrived at after a return to work. Failing a settlement of this point by direct negotiations it will be referred to arbitration.

Threat Criticized

Of the surplus profits, the terms state that 83 per cent shall go to wages and 17 per cent to the owners, although it is expected that some time must elapse before surplus profits will become a negotiable factor. Outside of the national pool, which is not included in the terms offered, the standard wage is the most important matter and this will average 8s. per shift all round, surfacemen and boys included.

Considerable criticism was leveled at the government's decision to put a time limit on the offer of £10,000,000 which expires on Saturday. This is characterized as an act of coercion for it is fully expected that the threat would be put into force should the miners decide not to return to work. As it is, the drop in wages, with the assistance of the government subsidy, will only amount to 2s. for the first month.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE AGREEMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.
NEW YORK, New York.—As a result of the negotiations carried on by Dr. William Cuno, president of the Hamburg-American Line, since his arrival in the United States, an agreement has been signed between the line and the American Ship and Commerce Navigation Corporation, of which the head is W. Averill Harriman, to carry out the provisions of the original contract announced last June, for the reestablishing of the trade carried on before the entry of the United States into the world war. Plans have been prepared for two new liners, of more than 20,000 tons gross tonnage.

ALBANIAN TROOPS OCCUPY CHIMARRA BY FORCE OF ARMS

Having Never Suffered Turco-Albanian Yoke the Chimarriontes Go to Corfu Until Greece Enforces Their Rights

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—"The Chimarriontes," wrote René Puaux, staff correspondent of "The Temps" of Paris, on May 8, 1913, from Chimarra, "have never suffered from the Turco-Albanian yoke. They formed for centuries an autonomous Greek colony with a population of 20,000 at the extreme north of Hellenic Epirus, at the entrance of the Adriatic Sea, and opposite the Greek island of Corfu."

But the Chimarriontes, having been abandoned by the Greeks for the time being and disregarded by the Christian powers, are unable to cope with the Muhammadan Albanians (Chimarra has only 20,000 people, and the Muhammadan Albanians are 600,000) and have decided to abandon their heroic mountains, where they have defied Turks and Albanians for 500 years, to move away with their families to Corfu, and there await the time when Greece might be roused to her duty of seeking the application of the Treaty of Paris, which provides that the brave Chimarriontes, together with the other Northern Epirotes, constitute a part of the free Hellenic Kingdom.

An Autonomous Colony

Since the fall of Yannina to the Turks, the Chimarriontes remained an autonomous Greek colony. They paid a nominal tribute of 16,000 francs annually to the Sultan. They governed themselves by their demogerontia, the peoples' senate. The Chimarriontes exhibited complete indifference toward the Turkish Government. Abroad they enrolled themselves at the Greek consulates. Many of them served as higher officers in the Greek Army.

The Young Turks attempted to curb the Greek tendencies of the Chimarriontes. The Albanians also made many dangling promises to the Greek mountaineers of Epirus to induce them to join the Albanian State. But these maneuvers were unsuccessful. The Chimarriontes refused to break their allegiance to Hellenism. "There could be only one political faith for Chimarra," wrote René Puaux to the "Temps": "union with Greece." And the hour for the union of Chimarra with Greece struck on October 19, 1912, when the news reached Chimarra of the advance of the Greek troops into Epirus against Turkey.

Greek Ships Awaited

For a whole month Chimarra waited expectantly while the war raged in Thrace, Macedonia, and Southern Epirus. All this time the Chimarriontes kept their eyes fixed on Corfu across the water to scan the approach of Greek war vessels that would at last fulfill the centuries-old drama of Chimarra for union with free Hellas. On November 18 the Greek boats landed Greek troops, the Turkish flag was hauled down, the Greek flag hoisted up, and the last Turkish official fled from Chimarra.

But the Chimarriontes were not yet at peace. Muhammadan Albanian bands sought to occupy Chimarra on the retreat of the Turks. The Chimarriontes defended their mountain fastnesses until the Greek Army, after the fall of Yannina in 1913, advanced through Argyro Castro and cleared Hellenic Epirus of the Albanian marauders.

In 1913, Austria-Hungary and Italy demanded the evacuation of Northern Epirus, including Chimarra, by Greece, and the surrender of the Province to Albania. At the London conference of 1913, the entente, in order to deprive the central alliance of a pretext for precipitating a world war, yielded to the demands of Austria-Hungary and Italy, and the Greek troops evacuated Northern Epirus, as well as heroic Chimarra.

Native Land Defended

But when the Albanian troops advanced, to occupy the Province, the Epirotes took up arms and during nine months of sanguinary battles, defended successfully their native land against the Muhammadan Albanian invaders. Chimarra and Korytza were the two centers where the rebellion first broke out. In May, 1914, the powers had their representatives convened at Corfu to put an end to the Albano-Epirote war. Albania sent her representatives, and the autonomous Epirote government was represented by its president, Mr. Zographos.

The Epirotes demanded union with Greece. The Central Powers opposed the Epirotes and a compromise was reached. Northern Epirus, that is Chimarra, Argyro Castro and Korytza, formed an autonomous state, with the Greek language as the language of court, and church and school.

for the duration of the war. In 1916, the Greek troops retreated and Northern Epirus, with the exception of Koryza, which was occupied by French troops, passed under Italian military control.

Italy's Broken Faith

The Italian general issued a proclamation to the Greek Epirotes promising solemnly in the name of the King of Italy to evacuate the Province at the end of the war, and to respect the school, church and communal institutions of the Epirotes. In 1917, Italy broke faith with the Epirotes. The word of King Emanuel was dishonored. The Italian authorities shut down all the Greek schools, drove away the Greek clergy, permitted the imported Albanians to grab the Greek churches, and instituted a systematic persecution against Greek instruction, the Greek language and Greek nationalism.

In April, 1920, the Italian troops were withdrawn from Northern Epirus. Italy surrendered the Province to the Muhammadan-Albanian leaders of Tirana, in violation of the treaty signed by France, Great Britain, Greece and Italy, on January 12, 1920, at Paris, which awarded Northern Epirus to Greece.

Mr. Venizelos, however, in spite of this flagrant breach of faith on the part of Italy, refrained from occupying Northern Epirus after the retreat of the Italian forces. The Paris Treaty of 1920 stipulated that Greece should not occupy Northern Epirus until Italy shall have reached an agreement with Jugo-Slavia over the Adriatic issue. Italy broke her faith. Mr. Venizelos remained faithful to his agreement.

Stipulations Respected

When the Italians withdrew from Northern Epirus, the Albanians sought to occupy Chimarra, but the Chimarrists took up arms and rushed to the mountain fastnesses. The Albanian Government then invited the leaders of the Chimarrists, and an agreement was signed whereby Chimarra was recognized autonomous pending the decision of the Supreme Council as to the ultimate fate of the entire Province.

Another agreement was reached between the Albanian Government of Tirana and Mr. Venizelos. This agreement was signed at Capotista in Greek Macedonia. It was agreed that Greece shall tolerate the temporary Albanian occupation of Northern Epirus provided that the Greek schools and churches shall be reopened, and that the Albanian authorities shall protect the lives and properties of the Greek Epirotes, and shall not tax, or draft for military service, or require the Greek Epirotes to participate in any national Albanian elections, and that finally both governments shall accept the decision of the Supreme Council as to the ultimate fate of Northern Epirus. The Greek Government has strictly respected the stipulations of the Capotista agreement.

The Albanian Government has violated it completely. It has ordered parliamentary elections in Northern Epirus; it has subjected the Greek Epirotes to persecutions; has closed the Greek schools, and confiscated the Greek churches; it taxes and drafts the Greeks for military service in the Albanian Army. On March 29, by order of the Albanian Government, Muhammadan Albanian and Kernalist officers entered the Greek cathedral at Koryza, ordered the mass to be sung in Albanian, and massacred hundreds of women and children in the church.

Finally, the Albanian Government, emboldened by the impunity with which it has scrapped the agreement of Capotista with the Greek Government, sent an ultimatum to the Chimarrists a few weeks ago, demanding unconditional surrender. The Chimarrists protested to the Greek Government and to the powers against the impudent disregard of the agreement signed between Chimarra and Albania last April, according to which Chimarra was recognized autonomous pending the decision of the Supreme Council. King Constantine's government sent its sympathy to the plighted Chimarrists. The powers did not trouble about a treaty between Chimarra and Albania, or about the danger to the lives of the Christian Greek Chimarrists at the hands of the traditionally mortal enemies, the Muhammadan Albanians.

WINE IMPORTS SAID TO BE "NON-ALCOHOLIC"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Department of Commerce has been warned that some of the largest wine merchants in France, who used to find a profitable market for their wares in the United States and have been hoping that prohibition would be short-lived so that they could again export the various brands of champagne and wines to this country, have about given up hope. They are now planning to send "non-alcoholic" wines to the United States bearing the same names as the old alcoholic brands. The trade in the United States is warned to look out for this new competition, and prohibition enforcement officials will probably note an opportunity for smuggling in forbidden wines.

PROGRESS MADE ON PEACE ARCH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office
BELLINGHAM, Washington—That the peace arch on the Canadian-American border, at saltwater, at the edge of the Washington border town of Blaine, will be dedicated on September 6 now appears to be fairly certain. The arch is to commemorate 100 years of peace between English-speaking nations and to mark the completion of the Pacific Highway, a paved road from the Mexican border to the northern line.

DRY LEADERS ARE FULL OF ANXIETY

Delay in Action on Volstead Bone-Dry Bill and Suspense Regarding So-Called Palmer Beer Ruling Cause Uneasiness

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Prohibition leaders in Congress are aroused over the apparent determination of the House Rules Committee to delay action as long as possible on the Volstead bone-dry bill repealing the so-called Palmer beer ruling and otherwise restricting the use of liquor for non-beverage purposes.

Urgent appeals for action are being met with stolid silence on the part of the Rules Committee, which holds the destiny of legislation in the hollow of its hand.

Palmer Ruling Being Studied

Another element of anxiety on the part of prohibition leaders is the dread that the Prohibition Commissioner will issue regulations that would make the Palmer ruling effective, opening up the sluice gates for unlimited beer prescriptions, before Congress repeals it by legislative act. The Prohibition Commissioner is studying the Palmer opinion now. If it becomes plain that Congress is to pass new prohibition legislation, however, the Commissioner indicates that the regulations may be held up. That is Mr. Volstead's one hope at present.

Meanwhile all is not serene in dry circles. Some of the mildly dry members are for putting through the anti-beer section of the Volstead bill and letting the rest of the measure, with its controversial issues, await later action.

Dry-in-the-wool prohibitionists, like Mr. Volstead, refuse to listen to such compromise proposals. Mr. Campbell is willing to grant a rule for the anti-beer section of the bill without further argument, provided the rest of the measure is side-tracked. It is here that the two elements are divided.

Decided Difference of Opinion

"There is a strong difference of opinion as to some features of the bill, but the beer-section would be passed promptly if separated from the rest of the measure," said Mr. Campbell.

"I do not intend to separate them," Mr. Volstead said. On this point the two leaders are as stubborn as they were the day the Rules Committee refused to report out the proposed gas rule.

Unless the Rules Committee takes action within the next week, Mr. Volstead intends to bring additional pressure to bear upon it. He is already beginning to get a stream of letters from people from all over the country asking why the bone-dry bill is being delayed.

Wayne B. Wheeler, general counsel for the Anti-Saloon League, also is vitally interested in the situation. In fact the dry legislative work has been busy during the past week on Capitol Hill. The Anti-Saloon League is preparing to send out "S. O. S." signals in the event the Rules Committee persists in ignoring pleas for favorable action on the Volstead bill.

Anti-prohibition leaders, such as John P. Hill (R.), Representative from Maryland, are keeping in close touch with the situation. They are mapping out their line of action in the event Mr. Volstead succeeds in jamming his measure through the Rules Committee. Their chief aim is to have law enforcement transferred to the Department of Justice, realizing that defeat of the beer section of the bill would be impossible.

unqualified to act on the commission. The application of the grain brokers sets up objections to supplying the commission with certain information about their business as requested in questionnaires.

The commission may continue to take evidence but must expunge references to any of the 41 plaintiffs. As a result, it is expected that the remainder of the scheduled session, most of which were in Manitoba where the injunction order was effective, will be canceled until the matter is fought out in court. The Dominion Government, under whose authority the commission is operating, has announced that it will fight the applications, and will particularly endeavor to uphold the validity of the Grain Act, whose constitutionality is also challenged by the applicants. It is held that if this act were to be upset, instead of one central, uniform system of regulation, each province would be a law unto itself with different grading and other standards, and consequent confusion.

BUFFALO BUILDING COMBINES ALLEGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
BUFFALO, New York—Proof that practices similar to those brought out by the Lockwood committee in New York were common in the building trades operations in Buffalo and other cities in western New York, was disclosed at the first Buffalo hearing of the committee. The first combines to be investigated were the Queen City Brick Company and Mason Building Material Dealers Association. Charles B. Reinhardt, sales manager for the brick concern, testified that the main purpose of its organization was to apportion business and dictate prices, when confronted by a mass of documentary evidence seized by the committee.

Testimony that the excessive demands of the building contractors had caused the heads of the Statler chain of hotels to abandon the purpose of erecting another hotel at Buffalo, was given by Charles Mosiere, vice-president of the Statler Hotels Company, who supervised the work of construction of the Pennsylvania Hotel in New York. He stated that the first bid was \$7,000,000, about \$1,500,000 in excess of the cost, even at the high prices then existing. Later the bid was reduced to \$6,000,000, but this also was rejected as excessive.

Proof was given that the sale price of brick was increased 300 per cent in the last four years, and builders testified that they had given up trying to figure, but were glad to pay what was asked for the sake of getting it. The combine also dismantled several brick works for the purpose of limiting the production, and apportioned the orders received among its own various members.

The committee also expects to take up the question of mortgage loans during the sessions here, and testimony already collected by associate counsel indicates that the situation here is worse even than in New York City. Twenty other building concerns are also under investigation.

MEXICAN TRADE CONFERENCE PLANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—The first international trade conference of the City of Mexico, organized by the Confederated Chamber of Commerce of Mexico, will open on June 20. Rafael Zubaran Capmany, Minister of Industry, Commerce and Labor, and honorary chairman of the conference, will preside.

A luncheon will be given by the Department of Industry, Commerce and Labor on the opening day.

At least two regular sessions will be held each day, and they will be presided over by different chairmen, and consider a different subject of study. Among the subjects are rural and mining development, improvement of facilities of communication, interchange of agricultural and manufactured products and a program for the betterment of workers.

The conference will close on June 26, the closing address being delivered by Enrique Santibanez, secretary of the Confederation of the Chambers of Commerce.

GREEK WARSHIPS TO BLOCKADE COAST

CONSTANTINOPLE, Turkey (Tuesday)—(By The Associated Press)—The allied high commissioners here have authorized the Greek fleet to operate from Gallipoli, at the southern end of the Sea of Marmora, up through the Bosphorus and along the Black Sea to Batum, on the Georgian coast. The Greeks have assigned to this work a squadron consisting of 25 war vessels under Admiral Iptitis, whose flagship is the battleship Averoff.

One of the objects of the squadron will be to prevent the Bolsheviks sending munitions to the Turkish Nationalists by way of ports of the Pontus coast, and it may come in contact with Bolshevik submarines. Greek destroyers which have returned from a scouting expedition report that they failed to find a single Turkish vessel afloat.

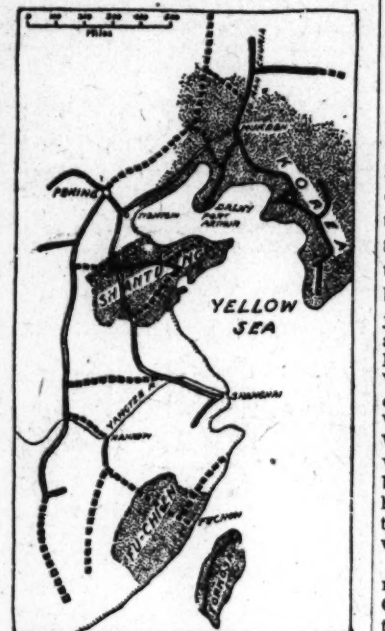
DR. BUTLER TO PRESENT GIFT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—Sailing in the Cunard steamships Aquitania, Mauretania and Carmania, 4586 passengers left this port for Europe within 18 hours this week. Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, sailed on the Aquitania to present a gift from American scholars of 3,000,000 francs to the Library at Rheims for its rebuilding.

PREMIERS TO MEET ON EQUAL FOOTING

British Dominions Will Confer on Basis of Equality with Mother Country—China Opposes the Anglo-Japanese Treaty

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The opening sitting of the Imperial Conference is postponed till Monday next, when it is expected that Mr. Lloyd George will be able to preside, and Lord Curzon and Winston Churchill will also be present as representatives of the home government. The opening of the conference will be preceded by an important debate in



Shaded portion indicates territory in China which is under Japanese control. Map shows the strategic importance of the Chinese lines of communication.

the House of Commons on Friday when the subjects that have already received attention in the dominion parliaments will be discussed.

The constitutional importance of this meeting of the British Empire lies in the proof it provides that the outlying parts of the empire are now on terms of equality with the mother country. As a result of the gradual evolution of the last few years. The choice of name for the meeting is extremely important, according to a high authority who discussed the status of the conference with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. The character of the gathering is not exclusive as would be implied by the term "cabinet," but it is rather deliberative, consultative and advisory. Effect will be given to its decisions by free and unfettered legislation to be subsequently passed in the various parliaments of the empire, and thus the independent and equal status recognized in Paris by the signatures affixed to the Peace Treaty will be preserved.

Draft of Treaty Prepared

By far the most important subject to be discussed, in the opinion of many authorities, will be the Anglo-Japanese agreement. This agreement is indeed only one phase of the wider question of foreign policy and the participation of the dominions in the empire, but it is insistent and vitally concerns not only those parts of the British Empire where relations with Japan are an important feature of politics but also the whole relations of that empire with the United States.

On the highest authority, The Christian Science Monitor is informed that a draft of the new agreement has been drawn up as a basis for discussion at the conference, and while several prime ministers have expressed themselves in favor of a renewal of the agreement, it is clear also that some modifications must be made to suit the changed circumstances of the times.

Modifications Possible

Two lines of modifications are indicated. First, the agreement must be brought more into accord with the basic ideas of the League of Nations, for at present it is nothing more or less than an offensive and defensive alliance. Secondly, it must be modified so that there is no room left for doubt and misunderstanding about the position of Great Britain with respect to relations between the United States and Japan. The position is already perfectly clear for those with eyes to see, it is stated, but no stone can be left unturned to insure Anglo-American accord in this matter. Neither will the viewpoint of China be neglected.

AMUSEMENTS

A DELIGHTFUL ALL DAY SAIL PROVINCE-TOWN RETURN STEAMSHIP DOROTHY BRADFORD Leaves Bayline Wharf, 400 Atlantic Ave., Boston, Daily at 9:30 A.M. Arr. Provincetown 1:30 P.M. Sundays, Holidays, 10 A.M. Arr. Provincetown 2 P.M.
Leaves Provincetown 3:30 P.M. Arr. Boston 7:30 P.M. Sundays and Holidays 4 P.M.
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authority entitled to speak on his countrymen's behalf, is thoroughly opposed to the renewal of the agreement. Certain acts of Japan during the war and particularly "the 21 demands" have indirectly cast suspicion upon the British Government which is thought, while the agreement exists, to be lending its moral support to Japan in the Far East. If the agreement is renewed China will look upon it as a formal ratification by Britain of Japan's policy, including that part of it reflected in Shantung.

ARMY CONTRACTS INQUIRY PLEDGED

Initial Step Taken in Cancellation of Agreement for Sale of Excess Harness Equipment Made by Newton D. Baker

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The disposal of vast quantities of matériel, other than ammunition, in the hands of the War Department, has constituted a serious problem. A contract had been made with the United States Harness Company to take over the harness which the government had bought during the war, much of it just before the armistice was signed, and this contract was approved by Newton D. Baker, former Secretary of War. There has been considerable criticism of this contract, but John W. Weeks, the present Secretary of War, was disposed to believe that it was the best arrangement that could be made, since the harness practically had to be remade for peace uses, and the government had no satisfactory way of selling them.

One of the objections made was that members of the United States Harness Company had served as employees of the government during the war and were thus debarred from doing business with the government. William J. Graham (R.), Representative from Illinois, chairman of a subcommittee which investigated war expenditures, was insistent upon a repudiation of this contract and saw the President about it.

"It was said by Secretary Weeks yesterday that the matter had been referred to the Attorney-General by the President, and that on his advice the President had annulled the contract."

The memorandum by Secretary Weeks contained the following statements: "The contracts were entered into by the former director of sales, with the approval of Secretary Baker, and provided that the large accumulation of stock or surplus military harness and accessories were to be turned over to the United States Harness Company to be reconditioned and sold, or sold in its original condition upon a profit-sharing basis."

The facts developed by the Attorney-General led him to the conclusion that these contracts had been entered into as a result of a conspiracy on the part of certain former temporary officers of the army to secure these contracts and the control of large stocks of harness on hand for their own benefit.

"The War Department has naturally followed the advice of the law office of the government in this matter." It was said by the Secretary of War that this case probably would be made a part of the general investigation of war contracts which has been ordered by the Attorney-General.

Harry M. Daugherty, Attorney-General, has announced that his department is going to make a thorough investigation of graft in contracts for war supplies and of other forms of war profiteering. If the government is successful in its efforts, civil suits will be entered with the purpose of getting back at least some portions of the hundreds of millions of dollars of which the government was mulcted by unconscionable profiteers during the war. Mr. Daugherty announced that he was not going after the "little fellows," but that it was "the big fellows we are after."

The President has given his hearty approval of this course.

ELECTRIC RATES CURTAILED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office
SAN FRANCISCO, California—A total reduction of 9 per cent has been made in the original 15 per cent surcharge granted the Pacific Gas & Electric Company, and the Great Western Power Company, according to the decision which has just been handed down by the Railroad Commission. The commission has made a reduction of 4 per cent in the electric rates of both companies. This, in addition to the 5 per cent provided in the temporary order of April 10, makes a total reduction of 9 per cent, which leaves a surcharge of 6 per cent.

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ENGINEERING STRIKE MAY BE AVERTED

British Employers Postpone Lock-out Notices to Permit Men to Ballot on Wages Offer—Further Concessions Made

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The prospects of a settlement of the engineering crisis which would have involved 1,500,000 men look brighter today. The Engineering Employers' Federation have agreed that the notices, which would have become effective tomorrow, shall be postponed till the end of June to permit the men to ballot on the wages' offer and in the meantime to continue work. This concession resulted from a joint conference today with T. J. Macnamara, Minister of Labor.

The employers, in addition to withdrawing temporarily the lockout notices, have also offered to spread the wage reduction over a period extending to November, such reductions to be made in the light of the cost of living. The workmen's negotiating committee are now reporting upon this afternoon's conference to their district delegates, and it is generally believed that the new proposals will be accepted. The employers' offer which the trade unions will ballot on is as follows:

"The following reductions shall take effect on the undernoted dates: '1. The 12½ per cent and the 7½ per cent Ministry of Munition's bonus shall be withdrawn—4-1-6 per cent and 2½ per cent, respectively, at the commencement of the first full pay in July; 4-1-6 per cent and 2½ per cent, respectively, at the commencement of the first full pay in August; 4-1-6 per cent and 2½ per cent, respectively, at the commencement of the first full pay in September."

"2. Three shillings off time rates and 7½ per cent off piece rates at the commencement of the first full pay in October."

"3. Three shillings off the war bonus of 26s. 6d. when the Ministry of Labor's index number of the excess cost of living arrives at 115 per cent, but no earlier than the commencement of the first full pay in November."

"In the meantime the trade unions instruct their members to continue at work."

The statement was signed for the employers by Sir Allen Smith, chairman, and James Brown, secretary; and for the trades unions by their respective officials.

TENDENCY OF FOREIGN POLICY IN AMERICA

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—In an editorial bearing the caption "America and Peace," The Times expresses great satisfaction at two announcements from its Washington correspondent—that the Treaty of Versailles would probably be ratified by the United States "at no distant date," though subject to far-reaching reservations, and that one of the aims of American foreign policy promises world-wide cooperation with Great Britain.

After making the announcement regarding the Treaty, The Times says: "That in itself is news which will be widely received with feelings of relief. But more welcome and more momentous far is the correspondent's further statement on the wider scope of American foreign policy. 'One thing solid, one thing certain,' he discerns as emerging from this policy. It is that 'the ultimate desire, even the deliberate plan, of the Harding administration is to bring the United States and the British Empire together in working which shall be of world-wide scope.'"

"Words would be wasted in dwelling upon the effects of such a policy or in endeavoring to express how gladly it

would be hailed by the English-speaking nations of the empire, in the mother country and throughout the world. All that is best on both sides of the ocean looked forward to it for years as a great and saving ideal."

The Times utters a caution, however, that "any mistake as to the extent or limitation of this policy must be studiously avoided; mistakes of that kind might kill it in the cradle."

The editorial, urging close relations with France and decrying any British tendency toward isolation, continues relative to the Washington policy: "The better our relations with France, the easier it will be for the authors of that policy to commend it to the people of the United States, while anything approaching a quarrel with France, or even a marked coolness between her and England, would almost certainly result in the return by America to the policy of 'aloofness.'" Only our own folly or the folly of France could lead to such a misfortune."

NEW YORK MOVE FOR LOWER RAILWAY PAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—Conferences between the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company and its employees to establish a lower scale of wages to go into effect on August 6 have begun. The reduction is expected to be about 15 per cent. The Interborough is considering similar action when the present wage agreement expires, December 31. Since the strike last summer each company has made an agreement with its own employees, local brotherhoods having been organized, composed exclusively of their own men.

STATE SUPERINTENDENT NAMED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana—Benjamin J. Burris, Assistant State Superintendent of Public Instruction, has been appointed by Gov. Warren T. McCray to succeed L. N. Hines as Superintendent of Public Instruction. Mr. Hines leaves the state superintendency to become president of the Indiana State Normal School at Terre Haute.

WOMEN URGE DISARMAMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
GLEN COVE, Long Island—The Nassau County League of Women Voters, at its annual convention here this week, adopted a resolution requesting the President of the United States to call at the earliest possible date, a conference of nations to consider an international agreement on a plan of limitation of armament. This resolution, signed by Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw, chairman of the league, was telegraphed to the President.

COAL EXPORTS INCREASING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—Coal exports by water from the United States in April, May, and prospectively in June, total about 1,200,000 tons above the rate of shipment during the first three months of the year, according to Coal Age, which considers this a measure of what the strike in Great Britain has meant to the export trade.

BUST OF LINCOLN PRESENTED

HINGHAM, England (Wednesday)—A bronze bust of Abraham Lincoln and a bronze plaque of his Gettysburg speech today were presented by John A. Stuart on behalf of the American branch of the Sulgrave Institution, to the village of Hingham, whence the ancestors of Lincoln are said to have sprung. Both the bust and the plaque were placed in the town hall.

KANSAS SHORT OF FARM HANDS

TOPEKA, Kansas—With the Kansas wheat harvest under way fully a week earlier than anticipated, the supply of harvest hands is far short of the demand. Thirty thousand extra men will be required.

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Through the window,
Through the window
Of the world,
Over city, over sea,
Down the river, flowing free
Toward its meeting with the sea,
I am looking
Through the window
Of the world.

"Marching Sands"

French geologists have long taken interest in the eastward march of the sands along the northern coasts of France, Belgium and Holland. A fine sand originating on the shores of Normandy has been found distributed on the beaches as far east as Denmark. It was shown, after a careful investigation of this phenomenon, that the eastward march of the sands is due to the fact that all the sea waves approaching the coast from Brittany break in nearly parallel lines, with an easterly motion. The result is that the sands always progress in that direction. But the process is slow and gradual, and measurements have proved that the sand traverses, forward and backward, perpendicular to the shore, a total distance 8000 times as great as that which it covers, in the same length of time, in its eastward progress.

The Kromatograph

There has been invented in Europe a music typewriter called the kromatograph. With the aid of this instrument, it is said, the composer may produce a typewritten scroll without the trouble of making the characters by hand. All that he has to do is to place himself at the piano and give free play to his creative fancies. Every stroke upon the keys is registered in regular musical character upon a paper scroll wound upon a drum. The machine operates through a system of electric contacts with the piano keys. The registering apparatus, which resembles an ordinary typewriter in size, may, in order to remove discordant sounds, be placed at a distance from the piano, even in an adjoining room.

Tuatara Lizards in New Zealand

A small rocky island off the coast of New Zealand is the only home of the tuatara lizard, a queer little creature that is regarded by naturalists as a survival of an earlier age in the world's history. The tuatara has a primitive bodily structure and extraordinarily sluggish habits. It appears to have no kindred in the world today, but the remains of similar creatures have been found in the fossil rocks. Experts consider that the survival of the tuatara on Steven Island is accounted for by complete isolation and the absence of formidable natural enemies. The lizards have lived there for countless ages, and the latest reports from the island, which is strictly protected by the New Zealand Government, indicates that they may still be there in ages to come.

Fulham Palace Moat

Fulham Palace Moat, which is said to have been dug by the Danes to protect their fortified camp on the banks of the Thames, is threatened with destruction, and every lover of old London is agast.

It seems that the Bishop of London, who not long ago lent a favorable ear to the proposal to demolish 19 of the City's ancient churches, finds the upkeep of the moat beyond his means. The bishops of London have been lords of Fulham since the days of Erkenwald, in the seventh century, when the first St. Paul's Cathedral was rising from its site. The Bishop's Palace stands in 29 acres of ground, round which a deep and famous moat, the only moat left in London, winds its sluggish way. The Fulham Borough Council insist that the moat has become foul. The fact is that the water-gates at the river entrance have rotted and gone out of order, thus preventing the water from flowing round the moat. The Bishop of London says he has no money to spend on clearing the moat and repairing the gates, and he absolutely refuses to appeal for funds to do so. What he proposes to do—what he has done, in fact—is to give permission to a firm of contractors to use the moat as a dumping ground for building rubbish. When it is filled up it will be "rassied over!"

And that is why every lover of old London is agast, and criticisms are buzzing like hornets round the Bishop's head. It is pointed out that previous bishops of London have had trouble with Fulham Palace Moat and have got over it. In 1613 Dr. Edwardes, Chancellor of the Diocese, left £10 "towards erecting a sluice to communicate with the River Thames, to preserve the moat from noisomeness," and in recent years the moat was cleansed at a cost of £200. Today, so it is said, the cost would be £800; and yet even at that cost a national possession, as the moat really

is, ought to be preserved. The Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings has entered the lists, and the Bishop of London, should he persist in his purpose, will discover that the army of opposition is larger than he wot of when he gave his consent to the plan of destruction.

"TOM" MORRIS

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

The year which has been but recently born marks the centenary of the birth of "Tom" Morris, probably the greatest figure in all golfing history; and overlooking the eighteenth green at St. Andrews there stands today, as a monument to his fame, his little workshop, whence came his famous wooden putter, which, the advance golfing science notwithstanding, had characteristics and virtues which none of the present generation of club makers is able to reproduce. Born in North Street, St. Andrews, in 1821, the son of a letter carrier, who later took this occupation for that of a club maker, "Tom" was no more than a child when he revealed an almost amazing aptitude for golf, and yet it is on record that it was seemingly by the merest accident that he came to embrace the game as a profession; parental edict had gone forth that he must be a carpenter. But there happened Allan Robertson, a towering personality and a truly great player; and old Sandy Herd suggested that "Tom" might link himself up with that celebrity as an apprentice club maker. The suggestion appealed to Robertson and "Tom" (as such will he ever be remembered), agreed to serve as an apprentice for four years, and he remained with Robertson for five years afterward as a journeyman. Thus did "Tom" begin his golfing life, which is so much established history. His early opponent was Robertson, his employer; and the day soon came when the pupil became the master, and when he could beat the then greatest exponent. But Robertson and "Tom" did not divide their interests. They joined hands, and as partners took the whole golfing world by the ears.

Perhaps their most famous match was a combination was against the brothers Dunn, of Musselburgh. This was for a sum of £400—in those days a stupendous sum—and it was over 360 holes, at North Berwick, St. Andrews and Musselburgh. Over their own links the Duns overcame the St. Andrews pair, winning by as many as 13 up and 12 to play. At St. Andrews, however, the position was reversed, leaving the final game to be played at North Berwick. Robertson and "Tom" were four down and eight to play. Then came the dramatic side of this never-to-be-forgotten match. With only two holes to play they squared the match, which came to an inglorious end by the Duns hitting the ball off the course and finding it hidden under a huge boulder.

When his time with Allan Robertson expired "Tom" set up in business for himself, and carried it on, with more or less success, until some time about 1851 when Colonel Fairlie, of Coodham, for whom as a boy he had carried clubs, secured for him the position of custodian of Prestwick links, then but newly established. For 14 years he stayed at Prestwick during which time he was frequently pressed hard to return to his native St. Andrews. Eventually he woned himself of his liking for the 12-hole course at Prestwick, and back he went to St. Andrews where he remained.

"Never," it has been written, "could there ever be met with a more perfect specimen of what is called 'Nature's gentleman,' than 'Tom.' Nobility of character is writ in his handsome, sunburnt face in letters clear as day, and withal there is an admixture of naive simplicity which is charming to the last degree. An illustration of what is intended to be conveyed may be given in the following anecdote: Many years ago, at the high hole at St. Andrews, 'Tom' was working away in difficulties to the extent of three more or thereabouts, and still a very long way from the hole. Captain Broughton, happening to pass by, remarked, 'Oh, pick up your ball, 'Tom,' it's no use.' 'Na, na,' said he, 'I might hole it.' 'If you do I'll give you £50.' 'Done,' said 'Tom,' and had another whack, and by some million-to-one chance the ball did actually go into the hole.

"That will be a nice nest egg for me to put into the bank," he remarked; and further to give the 'ipissina verba,' the captain he pit on a gay sardous (serious) face, nae doot o' that, and passed on. Within a few days the captain honorably appeared with the £50, of which, however, Tom resolutely refused to touch one farthing, remarking that the whole thing was a joke and he 'wasna raly meaning it.' The highest golfing prize to be won until 1872 when the present championship cup was offered for competition was the championship belt. This was played for in 1860 and was won by W. Park, father of Willie Park, who is now constructing and reconstructing American golf courses. The trophy was carried off by "Tom" four times in all, and then in 1868 there came his famous son, an even more wonderful golfer than his father, who won three times in succession, and took the present championship cup the first year it was offered.

"Tom" and his gifted son will go down in history as the inventors of what has become known as the classic St. Andrews swing. It is a swing which is very free, very full and extremely graceful and unlike the English golfing swing which is short and snappy. A rare and refreshing character was "Tom." From many parts of the country he was invited to decide all manner of questions affecting the game, and his decisions were accepted as final. As a man it was impossible to imagine that he had a single enemy.

MODERN RUSSIAN ILLUSTRATIONS

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Time was when we thought that Russian art, which made great strides toward individuality and self-expression in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century, would take its place in the front rank of European art progress. There were present all the elements that go to make a live national movement. There had long been a breaking away from the traditions of the old school. And although the swing of the pendulum had carried its exponents to the opposite extreme of slavish imitation or unimaginative emulation of western schools, yet, after the eighteenth-nineteenth century, there came a revival. A coterie of gifted men arose who succeeded at a most difficult time in evolving a truly national expression.

Like most other countries Russia had its epidemic of impressionists and



Illustration from Pushkin's "Tale of the Golden Cuckoo," by J. Bilbin

cubist influences, when the French modernists were in favor. But these men turned their backs on the impressionism, as they did on the realism, of the west. And if only more of their work had come to Paris, London or New York in the wake of the Russian ballet there would have been more opportunity for appreciation. As it is Russian decorative art is only at all generally known as it is expressed in the unreal medium of the ballet.

This band of earnest workers was represented by the journal of Mr. Diagelev, Mir Iskustvo, The World of Art, and turned to the past for inspiration. Drinking deeply from the fountain of medievalism they labored to interpret its excellences in the terms of twentieth century technique. The Mir Iskustvo was the nursery of modern Russian pictorial art and as great an influence in its way upon Russian book illustration as the work of Morris or Burne-Jones on English. The quality of their work, which is essentially decorative, is not to be judged by the standards of western pictorialism at all. Rather it should be interpreted as the expression of a popular consciousness having its roots deep in the national character. The chief factor in the initial stage of this modern renaissance was undoubtedly the painter Vasnetsov, renowned as the author of wonderful fresco decorations in the Church of St. Vladimir, Kiev, and the Historical Museum, Moscow. Turning to the pictorialization of ballad (traditional folk tales), in 1881 he produced the "Cycle of Vladimir," and was thus the first of a group who brought the national folk story into fashion.

He was followed by a talented Moscow woman, Mme. Polyenov, who was at the height of her fame in the nineties. A pronouncedly decorative element characterizes her delightful illustrations of the national tales. They are full of humor and imagination. She exerted a marked influence on her contemporaries and successors. Among these may be specified two other women, Mme. Yurchikova and Mme. Ostrumov, who were brilliant colorists and chose for their subjects everyday scenes of life among the peasantry. The last mentioned was known for her charming woodcuts. Mr. Malyutin, another illustrator of the nineties, turned from realism to the style barbarous alike in its Eastern coloring and design. He is not thought much of at the present day, being quite eclipsed by those who succeeded him.

Of these a clever group of Petrograd artists includes several whose work is of very high merit—merit that only needs to be introduced to Western art lovers to gain instant appreciation. Some are almost unknown in the West, such as Somov, who has leanings toward the style of the eighteenth century French period; Lancerai, a decorative artist of merit, and Dobuzhinski, in spite of the fact that he studied in Holland and England. Stelieski is a man who seems to stand alone, although as Benois says, he is "certainly one of the outstanding decorative artists of today." His austere adherence to the traditions of the ikon painter of the old, best period renders his art rigid and eclectic.

Left to the last are three men who perhaps by now are of international repute. By reason of his designs for the ballet the name of Bakst is quite familiar. His is a strange exotic talent drawn, one feels, more from Indian or Persian origins than purely Russian. Yet he is a draftsman of rare vigor, great command of technique, and is extraordinarily daring in his coloring and design.

Ivan Bilbin, whose forte lies almost exclusively in the illustration of the national fairy tales, is probably the most gifted illustrator that the Russian school has produced. With a prolific style much influenced by the

example of Mme. Polyenov, he surpasses all his contemporaries in his command of technique and composition. His leanings are wholly to the archaic Slavo-Byzantine ideals and he delights in the minute details of the purely decorative artist.

Many of these book illustrators have achieved fame principally as painters. Bilbin was not one of these, but one of the group. A Benois was not only a clever illustrator and well-known painter but also an established authority on Russian painting. He, like Somov, turned to the eighteenth century French art for inspiration; the result perhaps of his sojourn in Paris from 1897 to 1899. He is seen at his best in his illustrations to Pushkin's poems.

Others there are of course who in their book-illustration follow the lead of Mir Iskustvo, producing good work. But those mentioned are undoubtedly the shining lights of the modern Russian school. And unlike the modern artists of most other centers their art is not "new" in the futurist sense. It is the old, strength-

ened and vivified by a freedom of outlook learned from the French impressionists.

MUCH LUMBER FOR SAWDUST

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

The United States alone, exclusive of lumbering in Alaska and the islands owned by the United States, shows a vast waste of wood. The United States Forestry Service estimates that the total waste approximates 38,000,000 feet of all the timber that is milled. Much of this waste is due to cutting. The branches cut from logs are regarded as so much waste, and slabs cut from the logs after they have reached the mills are consigned to the scrap-heap. Chips cut from the lumber are included in the total waste, and not the least of all this is the sawdust. Eleven billion of the 38,000,000,000 feet of waste material is sawdust.

It has been declared that if the 11,000,000,000 feet of sawdust could be utilized for building purposes it could make between 1000 and 2000 structures. It is further declared that these buildings would not be weak, wobbly shacks, but substantial frame cottages. The great percentage of this waste is a waste from the standpoint of lumber. It has been demonstrated that a goodly portion of the so-called waste can be successfully utilized. Small articles are constructed from the pieces of wood that would otherwise be useless. Again, much of the waste can be changed in character by chemicals and so made marketable.

In the first instance wooden laths are made from small pieces of wood, also clothes-pins, insulator-pins, handles for all kinds of tools, picture-frames, trimmings for furniture, wooden buttons, pyrographical boards, and countless other articles.

By subjecting the wood to a chemical process, charcoal, alcohol, wood-pulp, turpentine, etc., result. The United States is at present so soft supplied with hard woods and soft woods and the price is relatively speaking, so low, that utilizing this raw material is not always feasible. As a fuel, it is, of course, usually desirable.

The manufacture of certain small wooden articles requires a special kind of machinery, and the annual waste in a given locality may not be sufficient to warrant the installation of the machinery. A great deal of the waste is in different shapes and sizes, and in such cases sorting is necessary. This is frequently so expensive, for one reason or another, that it does not pay to touch the waste wood. These are illustrative of the many other reasons that render this utilization of wood waste expensive or impossible for small concerns. However, experimental work is being constantly done along these lines, and a practical solution of the question is promised.

The field is more promising when utilization involves a change in the character of a wood. A variety of woods, such as yellow pine, spruce, aspen, balsam, hemlock, basswood, tulip, poplar, and others, can be made into wood pulp.

The sawdust problem is one that the forest service has ever in thought. The use of sawdust resolves itself into a purely local proposition. It is used largely for fuel. In sections of the country where the price of coal is prohibitive, sawdust is made into briquettes and sold. It is also used for bedding cattle. Because it is a poor conductor of heat, great quantities of ice are packed in it. A linoleum substitute has been found, made from wood-flour and chemicals. Wood-flour is ground sawdust, and is used in the making of other things, wood-stucco, floor-polishing materials, and an absorbent in ammunition factories.

JUNE WITH THE MARINES

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

It is a strange fact that in the history of the United States Marine Corps, from its beginning up until the present day, an unusual proportion of the important incidents which go to make up its history, occurred during the month of June. It is also a matter of historical record that practically every war in which the United States has been engaged, has begun in April.

The marine corps, which so nobly stood the test three years ago this month at Belleau Wood, had its origin with a resolution passed by the Continental Congress in Philadelphia on June 8, 1775, which declared that "the compact between the crown and the people of Massachusetts Bay is dissolved." Immediately subsequent to that declaration, the "First and Second Battalions of American Marines" were organized.

A little more than one year later, June 25, 1776, the organization of the corps was further perfected, and the first commissions issued. One major, six captains, five first lieutenants and five second lieutenants were appointed to complete the first commissioned personnel of the marine corps.

The first engagement ever participated in by marines of which there is actual record, was fought off the banks of Newfoundland on June 27, 1777, 13 days after Congress adopted the Stars and Stripes as the national standard. The American 32-gun frigate Hancock, with a small detachment of marines aboard, attacked the British 32-gun frigate Fox. In less than two hours the Fox surrendered.

Capture of Demer

On June 1, 1805, a detachment of marines stormed Demer, a stronghold of the Tripolitans, and captured it. This action paved the way for the signing of a treaty of peace with Tripoli, ending a war of four years' duration. The report of this battle stated "that the marines passed through a shower of musketry from the walls or houses, took possession of the battery, planted the American flag upon its ramparts, and turned its guns upon the enemy." The honor of planting the first American flag on Old World soil went to Lieutenant O'Bannon of the marine corps.

Peace and quiet reigned for six years, but on June 23, 1812, five days after war was formally declared against Great Britain, a marine detachment on the American frigate President took part in an engagement between that ship and the British frigate Belvidere off the north Atlantic coast.

One year later, on June 14, 1813, 50 marines landing from the American frigate Constitution at Craney Island in Hampton Roads, opened fire on the enemy with great coolness and precision which resulted in the sinking of three of the barges. The barges, records show, were carrying enemy forces ashore from British frigates which had recently sailed into the Roads.

Then, one year later to the day, a large detachment of marines aided an American flotilla in raising the blockade of Chesapeake Bay, a strategic naval movement during those dark and final days of the War of 1812.

Subduing the Creeks

Following several years of comparative inactivity, the marine corps again came into the limelight on June 2, 1836, when the first battalion, under command of Colonel Archibald Henderson, commandant of marines, set forth to a scene of savage warfare against the Creek Indians in Florida. On July 15, 1837, The Army and Navy Chronicle contained the following:

"The marine corps has been so much separated for a year or more past that we have not had it in our power to make any report of the changes that have occurred in the stations of its officers. We are rejoiced to perceive that this corps has been earning a harvest of fame in Florida, by the alacrity, zeal and ability with which the duties assigned to it have been discharged, and we welcome back to the home and to comparative repose, those members of it who have been so long actively engaged in combating the savages."

During the month of June, 1842, marines who had accompanied a squadron which circumnavigated the globe, arrived in New York and were received "cordially by the hospitable populace."

Not long after the arrival home of this American fleet, which had called at practically every port in continental Europe and Asia, clouds of war again hovered over the land. A war with Mexico!

The Storming of Monterey

During the latter part of June, 1846, United States marines raised the Stars and Stripes over the fortress at Monterey, Mexico, to a salute of 21 guns. One year later, on June 4, 1847, a battalion of marines joined General Scott, in command of the American forces at Veracruz. They landed at Tobasco, Mexico, under heavy fire and sustained severe losses.

Then followed a period of tranquility, with the United States Government making every effort to extend their foreign trade. It was for that reason that Commodore M. S. Perry sailed with a naval squadron to Japan, in an endeavor to contract with that government a treaty of amity. Marine detachments were included in that expedition and marines were included in the first party of English-speaking people to set foot on the island of Japan. The latter incident occurred in June, 1852.

Five years later, June 1, 1857, there occurred in Washington one of the greatest riots in the history of the country. The marines were called to subdue it, and accomplished that feat. The Washington Chronicle for June 4 reads: "The rioters hauled a brass cannon

up Pennsylvania Avenue and hauled it into position. . . . General Henderson, commandant of the marine corps, deliberately went up to the piece and placed his body against the muzzle, thereby preventing it from being aimed at the marines, just at the moment when it was about to be discharged. He addressed the rioters, saying, 'Men, you had better think twice before you fire this piece at the marines.' They did it!"

Then came the Civil War, and the passing of the batteries at Vicksburg by the fleet under Admiral Farragut. Marines, over four hundred of them, were included in the enlisted and commissioned personnel of the fleet. This naval feat occurred on June 28, 1862.

The Kearsarge and the Alabama

Two years later, and in another part of the world, was fought a sea battle in which the marines were also engaged. The Kearsarge, off Cherbourg, France, engaged in a gun duel with the piratical steamer Alabama, which resulted in the sinking of the latter-named ship. Lieutenant-Commander Thornton, in command of the Kearsarge, reported:

"The marines fought the rifle gun upon the top gallant forecastle. The action on our part was commenced by this gun and its fire was rapid and effective throughout. The high reputation of their service was nobly sustained by the marine guard of this ship."

Far off, on the island of Formosa, three years later, there occurred native uprisings. On June 13, 1867, the marines landed on this South Sea island and administered just punishment to the erring natives.

On June 6, 1870, marines sent at the request of the United States consul at Guaymas, Mexico, captured the piratical ship Forward, flying the San Salvador flag. Three days later, the Forward was captured and sunk.

One year later to the day, a battalion of marines captured forts on the Salee river, Korea, during the Korean expedition.

On June 25, 1873, a marine detachment on the U. S. S. St. Mary extinguished flames on the Italian merchant vessel Delaide, lying in the harbor of Callao, Peru.

In Alexandria, Egypt, on June 14, 1882, a detachment of marines landed and proceeded to the American consulate in that city during the uprising of natives against foreigners. The marines were the first troops in the center of the city during that time.

Five years later marines were again sent to Korea to quell native uprisings and protect American missionaries. In June, 1894, they arrived at Seoul on the U. S. flagship Baltimore.

From the Far East to Cuba next came the marines, who, on June 12, 1898, landed at Guantanamo under terrific fire from insurgent forces, several days prior to the destruction of the Spanish squadron under Admiral Cervera. On June 22, marines participated in the naval engagement which resulted in the fall of Santiago de Cuba.

The Boxer Uprising

In June, 1899, one year before the Boxer uprising, a battalion of marines was sent to Cavite, P. I., for guard and garrison duties.

Many of these same men, one year later, embarked from Cavite for Taku, China, to join the allied forces. They arrived at Taku June 14, and on June 21, they, with their British, Japanese and Russian allies, marched on Tien Tsin. On June 28, the marines participated in the storming of the walls of Peking.

Eight years later, on June 8, 1905, marines under Lieut.-Col. Eli K. Cole, sailed for Panama to prevent disorder during elections, there being at that time an exceedingly turbulent situation that threatened to overthrow the government of the Republic of Panama.

Six companies of marines on June 13, 1914, were sent to Caribbean waters, in view of unsettled Mexican conditions.

On June 3, 1916, Congress enacted a law fixing the authorized strength of the marine corps at 597 officers and 14,981 enlisted men. A few days after war with Germany was declared, President Wilson increased the authorized enlistment of marines to 17,000, and several weeks later Congress enacted an additional law, increasing the number of enlisted men of the corps for the duration of the war to 30,000 men and of officers to 1197.

On June 14, 1917, the fifth regiment of the United States marines sailed for France on the Henderson, DeKalb and Hancock, forming one-fifth of the first contingent of American troops for service in France. They arrived at St. Nazaire, France, on June 26 and 27.

On June 6, 1918, the marines, now a part of the second division American Expeditionary Forces, first gained a foothold in strategic positions around Bourches and Belleau Wood, which resulted in the ultimate capture of this section of the battle front and the turning of the tide of battle along the road to Paris.

"The Well of Montezuma"

Among the many natural curiosities of Arizona, one that is not often visited by tourists, is the singular bowl-shaped depression in Yavapai County, called "The Well of Montezuma." It is nearly circular, and between 500 and 600 feet in diameter at the brim. It lies in the midst of a nearly level area. The sides are vertical to a depth of 30 or 40 feet. Below that they merge into a sloping shape, which extends down to a circular pool of water, alleged by popular tradition, as are so many other not very deep areas of water, to be bottomless.

This remarkable formation has usually been described as a "pit crater" of volcanic origin, the result of the falling of the roof of a cavern, formed in the limestone strata by running water. The water of the pool, it is said, flows out through a subterranean channel into the valley of Beaver Creek.

FORGE COOLIE

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
If those dull artisans in western lands
Who fret and shirk,
Dropping their chosen tools from listless hands,
Could see you work,

Watching you toil twelve thundering hours a day
In heat and pit
At work which makes most other work seem play
Compared with it;

Giving your body with a man-sized will
To every deed
Doing each fiery task as though to fill
Your spirit's need;

If they could hear that constant, cheery song
Heart-breaking as it rings
Triumphant to the bitterness and wrong
Of human things;

Why then, God knows, they must look up again
To a far height,
Stand to their work, and battle on like men
Toward light.

DEER EXPERIENCES

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

The natural beauty and gracefulness of deer are so wholeheartedly admired by people in general that there is immense probability that there is a referendum vote taken, an open season for the shooting of this animal with anything more harmful than a camera would never be allowed in the United States. Certainly that person who, when finding himself face to face with a deer which has suddenly leaped clear of the thicket, does not feel a thrill of wholesome pleasure, is not of "the people in general."

I have paddled down a small river in northern New Hampshire and, with the sun disappearing below the tree line in the western sky, gazed in quiet humility at the irregular banks on either side as every succeeding minute brought more and more deer to the water's edge for the evening drink. They would approach the open small wood upon the banks from out the dense large wood in the background as though taking turns. Often they would not notice me until they had dipped their noses in the stream and had started back, when they would poise for a few seconds before darting off into the protecting forest.

I have been riding upon a bicycle over an up-hill-and-down road in upper Vermont and experienced the peculiar delight of having a deer leap from the tall bushes at the side of the road almost directly over my front wheel and then stand for a full minute in a clearing on the opposite side as if timidly hoping that it had committed no impoliteness. And then, too, of an early morning in Massachusetts, at no great distance from the cities, I have, as have many others, caught fleeting glimpses of deer speeding off toward haunts more genial in daylight hours.

But the best incident of my deer experiences was in New Mexico. On a cattle ranch about the size of the State of Rhode Island, the cowboys estimated that there were at least 5000 deer, running wild and free, and hundreds of antelopes. The latter would be seen much less frequently than the former, and would maintain three times as great a distance when approached. The antelopes were never seen near the ranch buildings. But the deer would come close. Often among the gnarled cedars and prickly cacti on the mesa immediately back of the house we would scare up a large drove of them, and what a beautiful picture they made as they neatly slipped away to covert.

On bright moonlight nights I would look out of my window and discover perhaps seven or eight deer calmly feeding on the fresh vegetables in our garden, a garden which the manager highly prized because it was the only one within 40 miles. One morning, after a night of particularly heavy feeding on the part of these visiting animals, the foreman urged the matter with the manager, and all that the latter replied was, "I guess it won't hurt the deer any, will it?"

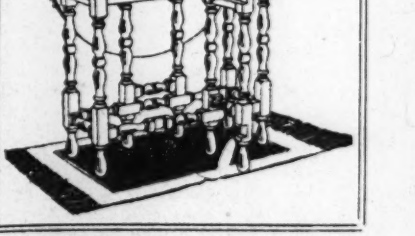
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LABOR DISCUSSES IRISH PROBLEMS

Flood of Resolutions Reaches
Denver Federation Meeting—
Range Includes Variety of
Subjects—Recognition Sought

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

DENVER, Colorado—One hundred and thirty resolutions, covering a vast range of subjects, everything from the immediate recognition of the so-called Irish Republic, universal disarmament, a referendum on war, and a "bill of rights" for female workers, to the entrance of the labor chiefs into the field of directing motion-picture actresses and the further production of a beverage "with a top to it," were introduced yesterday for the consideration of the American Federation of Labor during its two weeks' session.

The question of Ireland, which somehow has come to occupy a place of foremost importance in the convention, is covered in three resolutions. The first calls for the immediate recognition of the "Irish Republic," a step which was taken at the Montreal convention, and a refusal by Irish sympathizers to trade with England "until such time as the oppressive measures in regard to Ireland are stopped."

"The second calls for a reaffirmation of the stand for Irish independence taken at Montreal, a protest to the British Premier against the reported atrocities in Ireland, the dispatch of delegates to convey the word of the support of the federation for the Republics of Erin, and most important, a proviso binding the executive council to carry out the provisions of the resolution."

The third Irish resolution demands a boycott of English goods until the Republic of Ireland is recognized by Great Britain.

In the group of an educational type, one introduced by a Texas Labor assembly calls for the establishment of five Labor universities, four in the United States and one in Canada, to train men to take the helm in the organized Labor movement. In accordance with the terms of the proposal, which calls for a referendum vote, a fund of \$10,000,000 would be provided for the purpose of establishment of Labor banks, where workers can be afforded the utmost benefit from their wealth are advocated, and methods of diverting deposits from channels where they are used against the Labor movement are urged in the resolutions presented.

At least a half dozen resolutions calling for the creation of a Labor press, serving as a chain of newspapers designed to give true and impartial news of the progress of the organized workers and their difficulties were presented for the consideration of the convention.

A number of resolutions calling for the adoption of the six-hour working day, with the sacrifice of none of the wage gain of the present eight-hour day, will be considered. That the American Federation of Labor expand its functions and become a fraternal order as well as a labor organization and pay benefits, is urged in one of the resolutions presented, and there are a number of propositions for old-age and disability pensions.

PLAN TO PROTECT LOST SECURITIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The financial committee of the League of Nations, which is considering the question of safeguarding the rights of persons whose securities have been lost, stolen or destroyed, believing that the matter is largely legal, has referred it to the International Law Association, with a request for a speedy report on its legal aspects, according to the League of Nations News Bureau. As soon as that is available, the committee expects to take up the matter again and hopes to inaugurate action to end what has proved a disturbing element in both national and international finance.

The international financial conference at Brussels decided that the question of rendering lost or stolen securities worthless in the hands of illegitimate holders, was grave enough to warrant careful consideration and radical action. During the war, illegitimate possessors of French securities were unable to dispose of them on the French stock exchange, but owing to differences in law and custom, such protection could not be obtained by them on the English stock exchange, which made it possible to dispose of them over there.

MUCH BUILDING ACTIVITY FORSEEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island—Settlement of the building trades strike after six weeks by means of arbitration in the principal disputes has resulted in an influx of applications for building permits for modest homes. In the leading trades reductions were granted and these wage cuts have been followed by more house-building applications in 12 days than have been filed in the previous six months.

Architects and builders say that an unprecedented rush of plans will be released within a few days and that, when these homes are started, they see no chance of an interruption in a building boom long delayed and predicted as the only means of combating cramped housing conditions. Adjacent cities and towns have reported a similar environment.

Municipal inquiries into rent prices failed to bring about a remedy but established that rents were unreasonably high.

Attempts to obtain remedial legislation both in the city and in the State failed because of a predominating influence of real estate owners. Arbitrators in the wage controversies found that rent was an important item of living expense which had not shown a decrease. During the present year reductions of 25 per cent in lumber, 50 per cent in brick and 25 per cent in cement prices have been recorded.

Of the permits issued for new dwellings 53 per cent are for single houses, 35 per cent are for two-family structures, with the remaining 7 per cent the three-family type.

WOMEN TO SERVE ON PARTY COMMITTEE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

ATLANTA, Georgia—For the first time in the history of Atlanta, women are to serve on the city's Democratic executive committee. At a meeting of the executive committee, with its strong male membership, a vote was taken and it was unanimously agreed that the work of the organization would be improved by the cooperation of the women. Before the vote was cast, W. R. Edwards, a prominent member, made an eloquent plea against the proposal, but he remained silent after the result of the ballot was announced.

There was no contest over the personnel of the women members. The delegation came to the meeting prepared to nominate two women, and these nominations were allowed to stand without change.

Although the Atlanta women will hold office on the strength of their election until the next city white primary, the women named will have to fight for their places in the primary since any woman may become a candidate for membership on the committee from her own ward.

MEXICO GIVES RICH MINING CONCESSION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—President Obregon of Mexico has just signed a concession granting to Ralph L. van der Nellen, California engineer, exclusive rights for 19 years to develop the rich placer district on the west coast of Mexico.

The concession, it is reported, covers all of the placers in the Yaqui, Fuerte, Mayo and Sinaloa rivers and their tributaries, an area of approximately 8000 square miles of river and stream beds.

The granting of this concession to an American engineer is in line with President Obregon's announced policy to afford Americans every opportunity to assist in the development of the resources of the Mexican Republic.

INVESTIGATION IS DECLARED OVERDONE

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

In an attack in the Senate yesterday on the packer control bill, Bert M. Fernald (R.), of Maine, deplored the habit of congressional investigation. "Reformers are attempting to reform almost everything," he said. "Reformers and uplifters' organizations have grown in activities until now they are surpassed only by a few manufacturing industries. We are wasting millions of dollars in congressional investigations, and practically every attempt of the government to regulate prices by commissions or otherwise has failed to relieve the public by lower prices."

VIGILANTES EXILE WORKERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

PRINCETON, Indiana—A grand jury has been convened to investigate the activities of 800 vigilantes, who, as a protest against foreign labor in the coal mines, drove more than 150 workers from the Pike and Gibson county coal fields. Many foreign families were driven from their homes, and fed penniless from the towns of Oakland City, Francisco and Petersburg. "Give the jobs to Americans," was the slogan of the mobs which took this means of protesting against the importation of foreign labor.

COLUMBUS STATUE DEDICATED

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—A majestic statue of Christopher Columbus, the gift of the Italian colony in this city to Argentina, was dedicated here yesterday. The statue, with its base and pillar, is 85 feet in height and stands in the Plaza in front of the Government House, overlooking the River Plate. It is plainly visible from ships entering the harbor. It is the work of the Italian sculptor, Arrigo Zocchi, and the figure was carved out of a single block of marble nearly 20 feet high, weighing 40 tons.

LOWER CAR FARES IN DETROIT

DETROIT, Michigan—The city and the Detroit United Railways reached an agreement yesterday in the latest fare dispute, when the company's offer to reduce fares to 5 cents with 1 cent for transfers was accepted. The prevailing rate is nine tickets for 50 cents or 6 cents cash. A wage cut has been accepted by the platform men.

GIFT TO WILLIAMS COLLEGE

NEW YORK, New York—Specific bequests of nearly \$200,000, including \$125,000 to Williams College, are named in the will of Emma Olivia Brough, which was filed today. The gift to the college is for the establishment of the William Brough chair of economics.

SOLICITOR-GENERAL NAMED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—President Warren G. Harding sent to the Senate yesterday the nomination of James M. Beck to be Solicitor-General of the United States, succeeding William L. Friereson.

SHIPPING RULE ON LAKES MODIFIED

Lower House of Congress Votes
Amendment of Act Regulating
Size and Qualifications of
Crews on Great Lakes Vessels

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Union Labor was dealt a blow by the House yesterday in the passage of the Scott bill amending the Seaman's Act in so far as it regulates the crews and equipment of vessels operating on the Great Lakes.

From Denver, Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, wired John L. Nolan (R.), Representative from California, chairman of the Labor Committee, that the Labor body went on record at its convention in opposition to the Scott bill as an "opening wedge" to break down the rigid safety requirements of the Seaman's Act. Despite the opposition of the Labor element in the House, the bill was passed by a vote of 190 to 103.

The chief contention was over an amendment offered by Mr. Nolan providing that oilers, water-tenders and firemen on the Great Lakes steamers shall not be worked over eight hours a day. This was carried, and constituted about the only success that rewarded the efforts of the Labor group to modify the bill in the interest of union seamen.

The legislation was the result of a recent conference of Great Lakes shipping interests, particularly those connected with the fast freight packers, at which protests were made that shipping on the lakes is being jeopardized by the rigid requirements of the Seaman's Act.

During debate on the floor yesterday, Frank D. Scott (R.), Representative from Michigan, pointed out that the Seaman's Act did not attempt to provide separate regulations affecting the crews and safety devices of the Great Lakes vessels.

"The average run for ocean ships is about eight days," he said, "while the average run of the Great Lakes vessels is only eight hours. Yet the same requirements under the Seaman's Act for ocean vessels are imposed on the lake shipping."

He declared that even if a vessel's run is only two hours, there must be maintained two crews of seamen, three crews of oilers, water-tenders and firemen.

Under the Scott bill, the number of men in the crew is reduced in various cases, and one section, particularly, aims at the reduction of union seamen. Under the Seaman's Act, 65 per cent of the crew are required to be able seamen, who are nearly always members of the union, while the Scott bill reduces this number to 50 per cent. Heretofore only union seamen were employed to man the lifeboats, while under the new regulations the vessels would be able to use certified lifeboat men, who may or may not belong to the union.

Members of the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee, which reported the bill, protested that it was an opening wedge to amend the Seaman's Act generally. They claimed it was the best compromise that could be reached between the shippers and the seamen, and was aimed chiefly to protect the public interests.

FOUR MEN COUNTING ASSAY OFFICE MONEY

NEW YORK, New York—The largest amount of gold and gold certificates ever assembled in one place is now being counted by four of the fastest counters in the employ of the United States. The task is to check up and determine the amount of gold and currency in the United States assay office here, and was necessitated by a change in superintendents of the office.

The value of the money in the vaults is known to exceed \$1,000,000,000. The counting is expected to take one month. The gold has come from twenty different countries. It has been assayed, melted, and recast in bars, each "melt" being valued at \$125,000. It is the duty of the money handlers to check the melt number, to count the number of bars, to ascertain their weight, to test the fineness of the gold and to see that the weight corresponds with that on the books of the assay office, and then to calculate the value of the melt in terms of the dollar.

SAVANNAH MAN MADE CHIEF OF SHRINERS

DES MOINES, Iowa—Ernest A. Cutts of Savannah, Georgia, chief rabban of the shriners, was elected imperial potentate yesterday to succeed Ellis L. Gatteson of Tacoma, Washington. Tom Houston of Chicago was elected imperial outer guard and San Francisco was chosen for the next imperial convocation. Laws to prevent the improper wearing of shrine emblems were favored. The council rejected a resolution providing that uniformed bodies be taken to imperial council sessions only every other year, making alternate years strictly business sessions.

SENATE NEWBERRY HEARINGS CLOSE

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Senate committee hearings in Henry Ford's contest against the seating of Truman H. Newberry as Senator, practically closed yesterday. Judge Murfin, for Senator Newberry, announced that outside of a few records, no testimony would be offered, while Alfred Lucking, for Mr. Ford, said his last witness had been heard and asked permission to inspect accounts in New York banks which may be involved in the Newberry campaign financing. The committee adjourned to consider its ruling. Mr. Ford's attorneys indicated that an opportunity might be sought for argument before the committee when the record of testimony is completed.

Howard C. Beck, an auditor, testified he could not trace in the official report required by law many items of known expenditure made in the campaign. He declared that in 48 hours he had been unable to straighten out discrepancies alleged to have amounted to \$15,000.

CITIZENS PROTEST USE OF MONEYS

Chicago Association Cites Alleged
Excessive Payments of Fees
to City Plan Experts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Protest against the use of public funds for the employment of "experts" by the city hall administration is made by the Citizens Association of Chicago, in a circular issued calling the attention of the general public to "facts which indicate an enormous waste of public funds."

"Payments aggregating \$2,742,666.09 were made to real estate and building experts during the last 17 months in connection with street-widening projects," the circular states. "The total compensation for these five experts for this work is to aggregate \$4,891,526, without including their fees for appearing in court."

"So far as we have been able to learn, no other municipality has ever, in a like period, paid out sums for expert services approaching these in magnitude. In an effort to obtain information as to the reasonableness of these expenditures, the Citizens Association has addressed inquiries to the officials of a number of the principal cities of the United States and to public utility commissions and real estate boards throughout the country. After carefully considering the information thus obtained, and much other data, we are of the opinion that the sum allowed by these experts by the city authorities is at least four times as much as the work need have cost."

The bond issues voted by the people for the present improvements amounted to \$26,000,000. "So," the statement continues, "that the \$4,891,526 allowed to the five real estate and building experts represents no less than 18.4 per cent of the total amount of those bond issues."

"The employment of these experts was based upon an order of the City Council passed February 5, 1920. That order specifically authorized the employment of the above mentioned experts, and specified that they should be paid upon the following basis:

"Real estate experts, four on the basis of 1 per cent of the value of property, and \$50 per day for testifying in court on behalf of the city.

"Building experts, three on the basis of 1 per cent of the value of property, and \$50 per day for testifying in court on behalf of the city; at the rate of 1-14 per cent of the value of building for detailed, itemized estimate of cost of building without plans; and at the rate of 2 per cent of the value of building when plans, diagrams and details are furnished.

"While these rates might properly have been applied to appraising a limited number of scattered parcels of property, it seems plain that they are grossly excessive when applied to the continuous masses of property covering 74 miles of street frontage, involved in the pending street improvements."

DEFEAT SEEN FOR ILLINOIS GRAIN BILL

SPRINGFIELD, Illinois—Action of the House of Representatives in tacking on 26 amendments to the Lantz grain exchange bill, directed at the Chicago Board of Trade, insures defeat of the measure when it comes up for final passage, opponents declared yesterday.

Supporters of the bill, which was advanced to third reading, lost on all 26 roll calls, 71 votes being their greatest showing of strength, while 77 votes are required for passage. The strength of the supporters dwindled to 53 votes as the vote on amendments continued. The bill already has passed the Senate. One of the amendments adopted would place regulation of exchanges in the Department of Trade and Commerce, instead of the Department of Agriculture.

TENANTS' LEAGUE GROWING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—In spite of the opposition to the Citizens Protective League of Tenants, presented by those interested in bringing about the reelection of Mayor Hylan, more than 1000 more applications for membership in the league were received at the offices on Tuesday. Nathan Hirsch, the organizer of the league, announced also that a number of prominent citizens had agreed to cooperate with the league in its purpose to protect the rights of tenants and improve housing conditions.

PUBLISHERS ORGANIZE

PRINCETON, Massachusetts—About fifty publishers of New England newspapers, at a meeting here, organized the New England Daily Newspaper Association. Its announced purpose is the exchange of information for the benefit of members. Benjamin H. Anthony of New Bedford was elected president.

INSTITUTE PRESIDENT NAMED

WELLESLEY HILLS, Massachusetts—At the second commencement exercises of Babson Institute, last evening, it was announced that George W. Coleman, founder of the open forum movement at Ford Hall, had been appointed as president and dean of the institute.

CENTRALIZATION FOR CLUB WOMEN

National Civic Foundation to
Draw Its Membership From
All Over America and Have
Club House in Washington

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Plans for an organization of the women of the country, nonpartisan, non-sectional and non-sectarian, known as the Women's National Civic Foundation, have been endorsed by a group of New York women representing various clubs in this city and State.

The Foundation was organized in April by Mrs. Clarence C. Calhoun of Washington, District of Columbia. It was felt that the new and active interest aroused since their enfranchisement among women throughout the United States in national questions made it imperative that they have some central headquarters and meeting place. Such a headquarters the new organization would establish and it already has secured an option on an attractive piece of property in Washington upon which it is proposed to erect a clubhouse, an auditorium, a restaurant and an outdoor amphitheater. All the comforts of a well-appointed hotel are to be at the service of members. The plan also includes the erection of small separate buildings for individual clubs desirous of having their own headquarters apart from the central building.

The Foundation invites to affiliation with it all women's associations in the country, both urban and rural, and also individual women interested in its aims. A national bureau of information will be established by means of which members may learn what women are doing all over the country. An institute of statecraft will teach parliamentary law, public speaking, diplomatic usage, languages, sociology, economics, government methods, etc. And it is believed that club women from other parts of the country will find visits to Washington more pleasant and valuable because of their affiliation with the Foundation.

Surplus funds, it was said, would be accumulated for the purpose of financing civic advancement and other worthy objects. No dividends are to be paid except interest on money lent for the initial enterprise. The revenue of the Foundation is to come from membership dues, rental of rooms and of the auditorium or theater, ground leases and concessions.

New York club and society women are planning a series of drawing-room meetings to discuss the project and interest various organizations in it.

PIECE-RATE PAY AT CANNERIES ALLOWED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California—Two-thirds of all women working in the California canneries must be paid 33-1/3 cents per hour, according to the ruling of the Industrial Welfare Commission. The commission sanctions a piece-rate method of payment for the preparation of fruit and vegetables, with the proviso that the piece rate should yield to two-thirds of the women workers not less than the minimum hourly rate of 33-1/3 cents, according to the report of the commission.

The women whose earnings fell below 33-1/3 cents an hour constituted the apprentice group, which the commission limited in this industry, as in others, to one-third of the number of women and female workers.

CONFERENCE ON FARM CREDITS CONCLUDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The work of the preliminary conference, called by the Secretary of Commerce and the Secretary of Agriculture to consider a plan to make storage certificates available to the farmer and thus give him greater financial mobility, completed its work yesterday.

It was decided that the plan was practical, and that it promised great advantages to the farmer when it should be put in operation. It differs fundamentally from other plans that have been previously proposed to accomplish the same purpose, since it revolves upon insurance of the certificate as to quantity and grade by the liability companies, and provides freedom of movement of commodities whenever congestion requires it.

The issuing of warehouse certificates, it is stated, will in no way replace or compete with the farmers' cooperative plan.

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STANFORD SAVINGS BANK BLDG. 1530
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operative and storage plans but will merely supplement them. It was agreed that no federal legislation is required, and the farmers' representatives, on the one hand, and the elevator, warehouse and insurance representatives on the other, decided to develop the matter in detail with their various associations at once.

HAITIANS QUESTION MARTIAL LAW ORDER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The Haitian delegation to the United States is astonished at the recently announced decision of the Secretary of the Navy to authorize enforcement of full martial law in Haiti, in spite of the fact that official investigators of the Navy Department affirmed that the Haitians were happy under American rule.

Representing the Union Patriotique d'Haiti, H. Paulus Sanon, Stenio Vincent and Percival Thoby, said in a statement discussing the apparent discrepancy in the facts, that the real nature of the situation was revealed by the fact that the written order abolishing criticism of any act of the occupation was accompanied by a verbal order not to reprint any American newspaper comment on the "Mémorial" in which the Haitians recently laid their case before the world. They declare the truth to be that it was necessary, under the pretext of suppressing revolutionary propaganda, to prevent Haitian journalists from denouncing the atrocities committed by marines in the past, and which are still being committed under the eyes of their chiefs.

According to this statement there is no revolution in Haiti, and will be none unless military despotism provokes it, although the Haitians are demanding fulfillment of the pre-election promises of the Republican Administration and the abatement of the rigors of military despotism.

STEAMSHIP CREWS TO HAVE PASSPORTS

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—Foreign steamship companies are concerned over a new government decree requiring crews all ships entering Argentine ports to carry the same identification documents as are expected from passengers. These include passports bearing photographs, police or judicial certificates that the bearers have not been guilty of crimes against social order or felonies. The men also must bear papers certifying that they are mentally sound.

Argentine consuls abroad have been instructed not to visé the rolls of crews unless these documents are produced, and crews arriving without them will be considered as rejected immigrants and their ships will be liable to penalties in case the men disembark here.

The decree, which is intended to further restrict the entrance of undesirable into Argentina, becomes effective on July 19, and companies fear that the detail imposed upon the men will seriously hamper the work of securing crews.

DR. GIL-BORGES HONORED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Dr. Estaban Gil-Borges, who represented Venezuela in his official capacity as Minister of Foreign Relations in presenting the statue of Simon Bolivar, the Liberator, to the United States, was formally given the freedom of the city by Mayor Hylan yesterday. He was also presented with a bronze wreath to be placed on the Washington statue at Caracas, the Venezuelan capital.

TAX INCREASE NOTED BY FRANK O. LOWDEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—One of the causes of increasing taxation is the endless duplication of government administration with consequent extravagance, was the statement made by Frank O. Lowden, former Governor of Illinois, addressing the one hundred and twentieth convocation of the University of Chicago. Remarking that taxation is increasing more rapidly than wealth, he said: "One prolific cause of rapidly increasing cost of government is to be found in the number of public agencies that have authority to levy taxes. We have the federal government, the state government, the municipal government and the school districts, all of which can levy tax independently. And when the limit of the bonding power has been reached, the tendency is to create some other body with authority to levy taxes. This means that the number of persons who are obtaining their livings from the public treasury is continually growing."

Degrees were conferred on nearly 600 persons, among whom were: Marie S. Curie of Paris, France, honorary degree of doctor of science; James R. Angell, president-elect of Yale University, and Frank O. Lowden, honorary degree of doctor of laws.

LUSK COMMITTEE REPORT DEFENDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Willful misrepresentation of the contents of the Lusk committee's report is charged by Archibald E. Stevenson, associate counsel to the committee, in a letter addressed to the Rev. Jesse F. Forbes, clerk of the New York Presbytery. Mr. Stevenson wrote that it was not surprising that several members of the Presbytery should seek to discredit the report, because it sought to point out the error of the policy adopted by the subcommittee of the Presbytery in the conduct of the Labor Temple. He declared that certain members had tried to make it appear that the Lusk committee had attacked the church and condemned the ministry, which was false.

Mr. Stevenson expressed surprise at the statements of the Presbytery, saying that few of its members have had access to the report, which has not yet been generally distributed. He added his belief that the sponsors of the resolution adopted by the Presbytery had done the church a disservice by making it appear that it sympathizes with those of its members who, under the guise of liberty of speech, have countenanced the teaching of subversive doctrines in a Presbyterian church.

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INVESTIGATION OF UTILITY IS URGED

Study of Present Income, Means of Obtaining It, and Possible Changes Proposed at Official Hearing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Determination of the reasonable total income the company should receive, analysis and criticism of the system by which it now obtains its income, and consideration of the possibility of devising a simpler and more equitable system of rates, were three main points suggested by Arthur D. Hill, corporation counsel for the City of Boston, in opening the case for the city and citizens against the Edison Electric Illuminating Company before the Massachusetts Public Utilities Commission. For the accumulation of data and preparation of the case to cut the city's lighting contract and rates to the public the City Council recently appropriated \$50,000, and petition for action, as required by law, was filed. Mr. Hill has charge of the legal phases with Richard H. Wirlwall as his special assistant.

Although yesterday's hearing was purely for the purpose of, as Mr. Hill said, "indicating to all parties the way which the city feels the commission should go in investigation of the question," the argument of the corporation counsel did lay a definite though tentative basis for inquiry. A large number of citations of court decisions and quotations from public utilities cases in the past were introduced to assist the commission. No evidence, as such, was submitted, and Mr. Hill several times deplored the company counsel's "lawsuit idea," pointing out that the city and the company are really "joint participants" trying to solve a problem.

Computation of Income

Computation of the total income the company should reasonably receive, Mr. Hill said, involves determination of the fair value of the property, "used and useful," in the conduct of the business. On this value should be computed the fair rate of return and the total amount of revenue it would realize, and in relation thereto the amounts necessary for operating expenses, depreciation and other such items. Finally, he said, it should be determined whether the total of the revenue from a fair rate on fair value, plus the operating and other expenses, is more than the service is reasonably worth.

Under his suggestion of investigating the present methods of deriving income, Mr. Hill proposed three points as worthy of special attention and investigation: discrimination under the present system of differential rates; the "coal clause," which hinders arriving at a proper base price and removes incentive to economy in purchase and use; and the practice of levying a surcharge. The consideration of the question of evolving a better system of rates, Mr. Hill said, would be dependent upon the results of the other study and would need to await its completion.

"The question of general reduction of rates," Mr. Hill declared, "is dependent on whether or not the gross income now being received by the Edison Company is more than they ought to have, and if so, how much it should be reduced. This depends upon setting a fair return on the investment, 'used and useful' in the conduct of the business, together with a fair amount necessary for operating and other expenses, and decision whether the total appears reasonable."

Fair Return

This fair return on investment, Mr. Hill went on, may be determined by appraisal, by distinguishing between "used and useful" property and other, and by general consideration of the reasonableness of the other adjuncts to the administration and operation. Operating expenses, depreciation estimates and surpluses and reserves should be investigated, he said, and all this should take in consideration possible increases and decreases of the total load, of labor, material and supply costs and comparative prices.

Touching upon the operations of the Edison Company, Mr. Hill said that there are indications that many "suburban properties" were bought at excessive rates and in some cases to eliminate competition. There were instances where the property was abandoned, he said, and urged investigation of these transactions and disposition of property. Mr. Hill expressed doubt whether the company can rightfully pass on to the consumer the costs of speculation or excessive investment.

This point brought up the question whether "good will" in a purchase is a proper element for capitalization along with the physical value of the acquisition. Mr. Hill expressed conviction that this is not proper and asserted that there is evidence tending to show that in some of the suburban property purchases they were purchased prices far in excess of physical value, and the physical part of some properties was discarded.

Construction Costs

In fairness to the company and consumer, Mr. Hill declared, an investigation of the feasibility of making a deduction for high construction costs in the past should be made. He dwelt considerably on the proper relation and proportion annual investment in new construction should bear to earnings. Money taken from earnings after dividends have been paid, Mr. Hill pointed out, is a loan from consumer to the company. How much of a burden the elaborate recreation facilities of the company is to the consumer should be determined, he urged.

Mr. Hill pointed out the distinction between the public service company and the private trading company, the latter having a public protection the latter cannot approach. On the other hand, he said, there is an desire to risk having a public utility, but to guard it its public-granted monopoly. Figures showed Boston charges for per kilowatt hour to exceed other companies, although Mr. Hill said he had found the chief use of comparative tables to be to refute others.

"They do," he said, however, "suggest inquiry into operating expenses and there is a suspicion that they are not as low as they might be. As for a proper allowance for depreciation and reserve, that is the annual charge against earnings sufficient to protect the shareholder against loss, this must be carefully analyzed. We must compare the computed gross income with other companies and supplement with inquiry into other questions such as capital, issues, receipts and expenditures, and many other general elements of production and operation."

OWNERS OPPOSE SHIP SETTLEMENT

American Steamship Association and New York Engineers Unions Unwilling to Abide by Terms Made With Strikers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Both the shipowners, as represented by the American Steamship Association, and the local engineers unions, have vigorously objected to the settlement negotiated at Washington by the United States Shipping Board, and W. R. Brown, national president of the Marine Engineers Beneficial Association. The owners requested A. D. Lasker, the new chairman of the Shipping Board, to take no action until they had had an opportunity to be heard, and the engineers, at a joint meeting of the two local unions at Webster Hall, agreed to sign only under protest, and requested the resignation of President Brown. They also appointed a committee to bring about the amalgamation of the two unions. Meantime, the owners took steps to promote the organization of a new union of marine engineers, as they have decided not to recognize the existing unions in any way. This will be restricted to officers engaged in deep sea operations, only excluding towboats, tugs and Sound steamers.

A telegram signed by H. H. Raymond, president of the American Steamship Owners Association, forwarded to chairman Lasker, reads: "We earnestly request that no action be taken toward signing an agreement with the engineers union until opportunity is given to American ship owners to record with the new board the reasons why they believe such a signed agreement would be a grave error of judgment on the part of the board and the Government of the United States. A long record of decent lawlessness and attempted destruction of human life and of government property by strikers should make it absolutely impossible for your board to take any such action as is said to be contemplated."

"Under a signed agreement, the loyal men who stood by their ships and their flag in this emergency would be sacrificed in violation of the solemn promise of the board. We speak from long acquaintance and intimate understanding of the striking unions as now constituted and led. We ask for a fair chance to present our case before the new board when all of members have qualified and are prepared to act with adequate information."

The engineers adopted a resolution reading: "The national president has signed an agreement which he knew to be contrary to the wishes of the membership in New York, and he disregarded the request that he appear in person before the membership of the New York locals to ascertain their sentiments."

FEDERATED CRAFT SYSTEM SUSTAINED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Union Labor won its fight for negotiation of agreements with the railroads by the system federation of shop crafts acting for all employees making up these crafts, in a decision handed down this week by the United States Railway Labor Board. Three test cases were recently brought before the board after a number of railroads had refused to deal with the federation, maintaining their right to conduct negotiations and sign agreements with each craft separately. The board decided that an agreement between the federated shop crafts and a carrier should, if the federation so elected, apply to all employees comprising those crafts.

Negotiation of working agreements between the railroads and their employees has been going on for several weeks following a ruling of the board that the national agreements controversy should be settled on the individual railroads as far as possible. When the Railway Employees Department of the American Federation of Labor sought to negotiate agreements for the six mechanical crafts as a whole several railroads objected. The question was then brought to the board.

DEVELOPMENT OF OIL FIELDS URGED

Gradual Falling Off in Output of Mexican Wells Is Claimed—Washington State Department Refuses to Verify Estimates

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The State Department was asked by Stephen G. Porter (R.), Representative from Pennsylvania, chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, to furnish information regarding the oil situation in Mexico. Secretary Hughes, in his reply, referred to the various estimates of recoverable oil in the Tampico-Tuxtepec fields, but stated that the government could not guarantee their accuracy. He said in part:

"In respect to the subjects mentioned, this department does not possess information which it would seem advisable to transmit or make public in any way which might imply an official guaranty. 'You will realize, I am sure, that it has not been possible for the diplomatic and consular officers in Mexico to undertake the kind of investigation which is an essential preliminary to an accurate and well-balanced estimate of the situation. The reports on the subject which have not been published by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce and which contain information not already circulated in the press, are few in number and one of such a nature that it would not seem compatible with the public interest to give them general dissemination.'"

The Department of State has no information bearing out the correctness of statements made by J. A. Phelan, an expert of the United States Shipping Board, also forwarded to Mr. Porter.

In Mr. Phelan's report it was stated that Mexico, and the United States as well, to a large extent, is depending upon an oil field containing less than 40 square miles, half of which is undeveloped, a field from which more than 400,000,000 barrels had been taken up till June 1, 1921.

Technologists and geologists disagree, the report said, as to the amount still left, and judging from previous estimates, prognostication was useless at this time. The purpose of the report was not to show the depletion of the oil fields of Mexico, but to show the necessity of wild cat development in large areas, where, if production comes in, it can be conserved.

The report carried a table, published by the Mexican Government, showing 343 producing oil wells with a potential production of 431,217 cubic meters, or 2,712,358 barrels daily. At this time this report was made, the Shipping Board report said, 600,000 barrels of the potential production had gone into salt water, and on the first of the present month the potential production from the same wells had declined more than 2,300,000 barrels.

"Had it not been for the bringing in of new wells in Amatlan and Cerro Azul," the report added, "there would be a shortage of oil today, and that in a declining consumption market. With the bringing in of 40 new producing wells this year, the potential production in June was less than 800,000 barrels a day, a loss of 2,000,000 barrels in seven months."

Not a new oil structure had been discovered in Mexico since 1916, the report said, and salt water wells and dry holes since January, 1920, have followed one another in rapid succession. The record up to June 1 was 42 absolute failures, 36 producers, and 44 wells going into salt water.

Oil Production in Mexico

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—There has been no falling off in production of crude oil in Mexico in the last two months, according to Herbert G. Wylie, general manager of the Mexican Petroleum Company. There has been a falling off in the shipments, he said, due to the strikes, which have prevented about 50 per cent of the ships from operating.

COURT DECISION ON SALARY AND PROFITS

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania.—The right of the government to supervise salary deductions by corporations in their tax returns and have a jury determine what part of the salary is compensation and what part is profits cloaked as salary, has been upheld by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals. The decision, filed by Judge Woolley, reversed a ruling of the federal district court in favor of the Philadelphia Knitting Mills Company in a suit to recover \$535 in taxes levied on the salary of W. H. Blye, president of the company. His salary was increased from \$5000 to \$20,000 a year. The government claimed his services were worth only \$5000, and that the remainder of his annual compensation was profits of the corporation disguised as salary. He claimed the government was encroaching on private affairs.

FARMER-LABOR PARTY TO STUDY RUSSIA

CHICAGO, Illinois.—The Farmer-Labor Party will send a commission to study conditions in Russia this summer, if arrangements can be made, it has been announced at the party headquarters. The commission will be headed by Parley P. Christensen of Salt Lake City, candidate for President at the last election.

"The commission will study conditions in Russia with a view to learning what can be done to reestablish

trade relations with the United States," said J. G. Brown, national secretary. "The commission expects to sail about July 15."

Besides Mr. Christensen, the commission will be composed of William Kohn, Dr. Alcan Hirsch and Rose Schneiderman of New York; C. L. Spiegel, Salt Lake City; Dan Richmond, Kansas City, Missouri; and E. Martha Kaschub, Los Angeles, California.

SOLDIERS JOBLESS IN NEW YORK CITY

Thousands of Service Men Eager to Work Who Cannot Find Places—Lacking Food and Homes, They Sleep in Parks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—There are today thousands of men in New York City alone who went overseas to fight for democracy in the world war and are now back here, able and eager to work, but jobless. They do not want charity, they want work. And they need work today.

Hundreds of them are without home and family. They sleep on the park benches. They keep clean by patronizing the municipal baths, but they go hungry from lack of money to buy food. Their clothes are wearing out. In some cases their shoes are practically soles.

The relief organizations which have held drive after drive for funds claim that they cannot care for them. It is claimed that the government ignores them. The American land service, a private organization, financed by those who see and regret what they call the criminal neglect of these men, is doing its utmost to find work for them and to get them to the jobs found for them. There are practically no industrial openings, they get to work, and the hardships imposed upon these men are incredible, according to Arthur Williams, chairman of the organization.

The American Land Service, he says, was organized to help get these former service men back to the land, and thus to help both the farmer in need of help and the men in need of work. Now is the time when men are needed on the farms, but the financial problem of getting in touch with the need and distributing the men properly, finding carfare and food for the men until they get to work, is tremendous, the organization finds.

Last week they placed 748 former service men in jobs and can place 3500 men during the next three weeks if they can get sufficient funds. The men themselves are doing all they can. One day this week, seven of them pawned their suitcases in order to get a part of their carfare to the country, where jobs had been found for them, Mr. Williams says.

representative of The Christian Science Monitor visited the headquarters of the American Land Service yesterday. The office space is donated, and so is a great deal of stenographic help. The largest item of expense was said to be the long distance telephone tolls, it being necessary often to get in touch with farmers by telephone, owing to the shortage of field secretaries.

"The situation is tragic," said Miss Monica Barry Walsh, director. "We are trying first to care for the boys without home or friends or funds and we have been obliged to turn down many others who need help. We ought to have a drive to collect funds, but we have no money to finance one. We must use every penny we can get to find jobs and to help the boys get to the jobs. They want to earn their way right along, and we want them to. If we could only have a field secretary in each of the fruit sections of the State to find the jobs and distribute the men, that would help wonderfully."

"This is not a charitable work. These are self-respecting, able-bodied men, ready and eager to work for everything they get. Thirty-two of them hiked up-state last week for a berry-picking job, but even when they hike they must have some money for food. The farmers are cooperating splendidly, but we must find the means to get the men to them."

"We placed 58 boys in city jobs here recently, but such work is hard to find; unemployment is increasing. These men are largely unskilled in farm work, but want to do it, or almost anything honest."

TACTICS OF ACTORS EQUITY CRITICIZED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Resolutions characterizing the purposes of the Actors Equity Association as coercive attempts to effect a closed shop in the theater and opposing such a program, were adopted by the Actors Fidelity League at its annual meeting. The league objected particularly to a clause which it was said the Equity Association had added to the contract, and which would bind actors to membership in Equity. Henry Miller was re-elected president. Mr. Miller characterized as false the statement made sometimes that the league was the tool of the managers, and offered to present to the Actors Fund \$100,000 if such a charge were actually proven.

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FARMERS SELL ON COOPERATIVE PLAN

New Hampshire Association Leader Says Public Is Asking for More Agricultural Products Than It Has to Offer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

CONCORD, New Hampshire.—"The New Hampshire Cooperative Marketing Association has definitely demonstrated that the public and merchants are willing to buy all we have to sell, and they have already inquired for more agricultural products of all kinds than we have had to offer," stated James C. Farmer, general manager of the association.

"Hundreds of bushels of potatoes, which have been a drug on the market, have been disposed of at a much higher price than the farmers could get themselves," he added. Potatoes arriving in carload lots and being brought in by truck from the nearby sections.

Raw wool has been secured in the different wool-growing sections of the State and arrangements have been made for the manufacture of 1000 blankets. These blankets are being made of the virgin wool, 70 by 82 inches, and weight six pounds, white with blue or pink border, and have a three-inch binding. The finished blanket is being offered for \$11 per pair and sales are already being made. In some cases in lots of 100. Orders have been received from Michigan, Ohio, Nebraska, Montana, Florida, Arkansas, New York, Indiana and the District of Columbia.

Wool Suitings Are Made

Wool suitings are also being made, as fast as orders come in, and some of the exchanges have already agreed to take from 1000 to 2000 yards. The samples are varied in color, beautiful and fine in texture. The suitings are to be distributed to county farm agents, farm bureaus and granges. It is expected that over 40,000 pounds of wool will be pooled and handled by the marketing association this year.

Seven egg circles have been started in the State and three more are under way. A "circle" is composed of eight or ten farmers who get together and sign up to market their eggs through the association, assorted eggs being from 2 to 4 cents above the market price. A brand new name for such eggs has been selected and is now being copyrighted. The eggs and potatoes are selling as fast as they can be obtained. Several carloads of hay have been sold in Manchester and Nashua as well.

Manager Farmer states that the association is in a position to handle quantities of strawberries, one customer stating his willingness to take 10 crates a day, and it is only a question of getting a supply large enough to take care of the demand.

A farmer in Troy is going to send 30 crates a day to the association. He used to send his berries to Boston, but he is pleased with the way the Cooperative Marketing Association handled his maple sugar, and is going to send them his berries. A group of farmers in Sullivan County have agreed to raise at least fifteen acres of sweet corn and two stores have agreed to take it all.

Activities of Association

The association is receiving from 38 to 40 cents per dozen for eggs and 65 cents per bushel for potatoes from retailers in wholesale lots. A charge of 5 per cent is received from the sale of eggs, and the association charges 10 per cent for its services for selling less than carload lots and 5 per cent in carload lots.

One instance of the varied activity of the association is exemplified by its experience with day-old chicks. A Dover farmer called up and informed the manager that he had over a thousand that he could not dispose of. Within an hour a market was found for all he had and for many more.

An educational campaign has been carried on for some months all over the State, and the meetings have been very successful, both from the point of view of stock selling and agreements on the part of the farmers to raise material that would enable the association to market it to advantage.

CHICAGO BUILDING LOCKOUT ENDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Thousands of workers in the building trades resumed work on Tuesday with the assurance that the question of reducing their wages would be speedily settled by the decision of Judge K. M. Landis, who has taken the office of arbitrator between the employers and employees in the building trade, and

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thus ended the lockout which has been in existence here since May 17. Following a conference on Monday, the Associated Builders agreed to abide by the decision of Judge Landis, as the Building Construction Employers Association had previously agreed to do. Only the carpenters unions have refused to accept the decision of Judge Landis. They are willing to accept his ruling on wages, but not on working conditions.

BOUNDARY PLEDGE MADE BY CHILE

Justice Pledged by Minister of Foreign Affairs to Citizens of Tacna and Arica—Need Is Seen of Early Settlement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The Chilean Embassy here has received a message from the Minister of Foreign Relations of Chile giving certain fundamental points relating to international controversies, in which he seeks to correct "erroneous news" circulated in the United States. After making assurances that Chile never resisted fulfillment of the Ancon treaty, the Foreign Minister says:

"It is my government's irrevocable determination to eliminate the sole foreign difficulty that now remains pending, and, inspired by a deep sentiment of international justice which recognizes in the inhabitants of Tacna and Arica the right to exact definitive nationality for their homes, it is deemed that the movement has arrived in which to consult their will and to accept their verdict. Let us thus adjust our conduct with the spirit of the treaties and to the same principle which, following the last war, has brought about in Europe the consolidation of peoples which during many centuries lived in uncertainty as to their true national physiognomy. And convinced, therefore, that as we exercise a sovereign right we lend and fulfill services to the great cause of continental concord, we will carry this determination into effect with unwavering firmness, whatever may be the difficulties that may arise from its execution, secure in the belief that we will thus serve our country and the South American continent, since both need, require and exact that they be allowed to dedicate themselves to a fruitful life of labor, free from the foreign disturbances and conflicts that bring anarchy, disorder, anarchy and debility of the peoples that support them."

Reference is then made to the "enormous territorial expanse of 653,611 kilometers now under dispute between Colombia and Ecuador and Peru which belittles the material importance of our own frontier controversy, which involves scarcely 23,306 kilometers," and the hope is expressed that in the exercise of their respective sovereignties, those countries may settle their difficulties for the good of the South American continent. It is denied that the President of Chile has sought a conference between Colombia, Peru, Chile and Ecuador, either directly or indirectly.

CONNECTICUT SONS TO STAY

HARTFORD, Connecticut.—Rather than secede from the National Society because of inability to secure changes that would make it "more democratic" the Connecticut Society of the Sons of the American Revolution has decided to stay in and work from the inside. It placed its "policy" in the hands of a special committee. A report will be made on February 22 next.

PLAN TO HASTEN TAX LEGISLATION

President Harding's Desire Is to Complete Work of Congress Soon—Need of Early Action Is to Be Emphasized

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—If the wishes of President Harding are heeded, Congress will concentrate on taxation and tariff legislation and finish its work in time to give the members a vacation before starting in on the regular session in December. Incidentally, it will also give the President an opportunity to have a holiday at his post while Congress remained at work. It is known that he would like to go to Alaska if Congress adjourns in time, or failing that, to take a trip to the northwest.

While the Executive will refrain from using coercive measures in regard to Congress, the passage of such taxation legislation as conditions demand, and the settling of the tariff question, at least for the time, are regarded as not only the matters of major importance but of such overpowering importance that other legislation might well give way to them and go over to the next session.

As a matter of fact, however, so much remains to be done in formulating suitable legislation in regard to taxation that the passage of measures agreeable to the majority in both houses and to the Executive looks remote. Senate committee hearings were held for weeks, and the results of those hearings are available for the House committee when it gets to work, the idea being that duplication of effort could be avoided by giving one committee the benefit of the work of another, but it is not at all sure that the House will not want to get first hand information of its own, in regard to several plans for the raising of taxes.

Meanwhile, the flux and change in economic, industrial, financial and trade conditions at home and abroad are having their effect, not only upon the policy of the Treasury, but upon the character of legislation required in regard to taxation and the tariff.

The emergency tariff measure which was to be a sop to the farmers is so slow in coming into effect that it is likely to fall short of supplying the palliation intended. Meanwhile the farmers have been getting help along other lines: through a \$50,000,000 pool by the bankers to finance cattle producers and feeders; through issuing of warehouse certificates for the grain growers, and by an incorporation of producers for export business.

PATIENCE IS URGED IN READJUSTMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW BRUNSWICK, New Jersey.—John W. Weeks, Secretary of War, speaking at the commencement exercises of Rutgers College, urged that the Administration be given a fair chance to work out a solution to the country's problems, before it is criticized. The country has experienced similar periods before, and has recovered, he said, adding that he was certain that the return to normal conditions would not long be delayed if the attitude of the country is one of helpfulness. If the Administration fails, it will then be time to drive its members from public life, he said.



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DEMARCATION LINE IN UPPER SILESIA

Inter-Allied Commission Arranges for Separation of Germans and Poles There, Pending Final Settlement

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

WARSAW, Poland—News has reached Warsaw at the time of writing that a favorable turn has been taken in the affairs of Upper Silesia. The Inter-Allied Commission and the Insurrectionists had come to an arrangement, according to which the commission requested the drawing of a demarcation line, corresponding to the so-called Korfanty Line, which includes the territory on the right bank of the Oder, between the German and Polish territories of Upper Silesia. On the other hand, the insurrectionists consented to an immediate cessation of hostilities and to a withdrawal from the territory lying beyond the demarcation line.

Pending the final decision all the administrative authority in the territory within the Korfanty Line is to be in the hands of the Poles, likewise the railways. An amnesty is accorded to all partakers in the armed struggle on either side, and a mutual return of prisoners promised. The Polish population has received the news with immense satisfaction, and enthusiasm is the prevailing note among the people. Everywhere the Polish flag is waving triumphantly.

Germans Threatening

Previous to this news becoming known suspense and agitation had been the keynote of the atmosphere in Upper Silesia. The Germans had threatened and were said to be preparing an armed attack should the region described as the Korfanty Line, i. e. the mining and industrial districts which are undeniably Polish and have voted for Poland, be assigned to Poland.

The opinion in Warsaw is that this was a policy of despair, for Germany knows that, according both to the manifest desire of the people and the Treaty of Versailles, this part of Upper Silesia must inevitably be rejoined to the mother country. The German accusation that Poland has gathered an army on the western frontier prepared to begin an offensive on Germany, has even been refuted in the German Parliament itself by the leader of the German People's Party, Mr. Stresemann, who advocates a peaceful policy toward Poland and a trading agreement.

Negotiations on the matter of a commercial treaty between Germany and Poland are even now being carried on. The fact is that for both countries peaceful and neighborly relations are indispensable to their prosperity and welfare. The Polish market is of great importance for German commerce, and Poland is dependent on Germany for numerous articles which her own industries, as yet imperfectly developed, are not able to produce.

General Strike On

Before the favorable turn had taken place in Upper Silesia the patience of the Polish population there had reached its limit. The report which reached them on May 3 that, in violation of the Treaty of Versailles, the majority of the Province as a whole, filled the inhabitants of the districts on the right bank of the Oder with despair. A general strike was declared and the Upper Silesians resolved to make a desperate attempt to free themselves from the German yoke with which they were again threatened.

They sent an address by telegram to Mr. Lloyd George at the Supreme Council as follows: "The news that the commission ruling in Upper Silesia has acknowledged only the districts of Posen and Bydgoszcz and a part of Katowitz to Poland, in violation of the Treaty of Versailles, has aroused the highest indignation among the working people of Upper Silesia."

"As an expression of this indignation the workmen have struck work. The strike includes all the mines and the greatest part of the metallurgical factories. Resolutions have been sent to as from other workmen's meetings asking us to inform the Supreme Council that under no condition will the working people of Upper Silesia consent to return to German bondage, rather they are decided to destroy the industrial factories."

Plea to Supreme Council

"We therefore beg the Supreme Council not to allow such a violation of the will of the native Polish people, and to adjudge to Poland the complex sections with the majority of Polish communities."

On the evening of May 3 the strikers attacked the German police, seized the secret ammunition magazines which the members of the German "Orghesch" betrayed to them for money, and began to occupy the plebiscite territory. The whole district of Katowitz was seized by them, including also the town of Katowitz. The Inter-Allied Commission interfered and in consequence of their representations the insurrectionists yielded up the towns they had occupied. The Polish Government called upon its plebiscite commissioner, Mr. Korfanty, to resign his mandate, as he had been unable to control the insurrectionary movement.

Mr. Korfanty has published a manifesto in which the following is an extract: "Countrymen! The Polish Government has withdrawn me from my position as plebiscite commissioner because I have not been able to pre-

vent the armed movement. I am no longer a plebiscite commissioner, but I am by flesh and blood a son of the poor Silesian people who has for 20 years enjoyed your confidence, for 20 years has fought with you for the rights and freedom of Upper Silesia. Converted to Insurrectionists

"I stand now at the head of our movement, summoned as your brother by the insurrectionists, the striking workmen, and in company with our political parties I shall do all I can to prevent this noble movement from being turned by criminal individuals into one of anarchy, that it should not be stained by crime and transgression. In order that normal life should be renewed we must throw off all traces of the German-Prussian yoke. At all costs we shall attain victory and there is no power on earth which can again fasten us in German chains. I nominate as the commander-in-chief of the insurrectionary forces Mr. Dolla, to whom all commanders and leaders owe unqualified obedience. Henceforth you are soldiers and must behave as the honor of soldiers demands. I forbid all violence, robbery and persecution of any persons, whatever their belief, language or origin. Your conduct should be blameless. It is impermissible to touch the life or injure the health or property of defenseless people. I forbid the dismissal of officials, and summon these latter to fulfill their duties conscientiously and remain at their posts. I myself shall dismiss all undesirable officials or cause it to be done by a person nominated by me. The names of arrested people and reason of their arrest must be communicated to me by insurrectionary leaders within 24 hours. All persons who commit armed robberies, murder, killing, and similar offenses will be punished by the death penalty. I intrust the insurrectionary authorities with the duty of keeping order and watching over public safety."

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Anniversary of Constitution

There follow further orders concerning the administration of justice, the jurisdictions of courts-martial, and so forth. The manifesto is dated from the military quarters, May 3, and inscribed: "On the memorable anniversary of the declaration of the Constitution of 1791," signed, "Korfanty."

A somewhat similar manifesto was issued by Nowina Dolla, the commander-in-chief of the insurrectionary forces.

The Polish Government desires to act as mediator between the entente states and the Upper Silesians and to induce them to hasten the decision in the Upper Silesian question. Public opinion has been terrifically roused against the diplomacy of the foreign powers which has caused the terrible crisis which has now arisen.

On the occasion of the anniversary of the Constitution of May 3, which was observed as a national holiday, delegations presented a memorial on the Upper Silesian question to all the foreign embassies. These were received with cordiality and sympathy by the French and American embassies, but the English embassy sent word that it was the dinner hour and no delegation could be admitted, and likewise the Italian and Belgian embassies refused an audience to the delegation. It is easy to imagine what anger and bad feeling these measures have called forth.

W. H. TAFT STILL FAVORS RECIPROCITY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office.

MONTREAL, Quebec—William Howard Taft, former President of the United States, present in Montreal as a member of the Grand Trunk Arbitration Board, delivered a short but important address at the twelfth annual convention of the American Iron, Steel and Heavy Hardware Association, held in this city. Mr. Taft said he spoke as an American citizen.

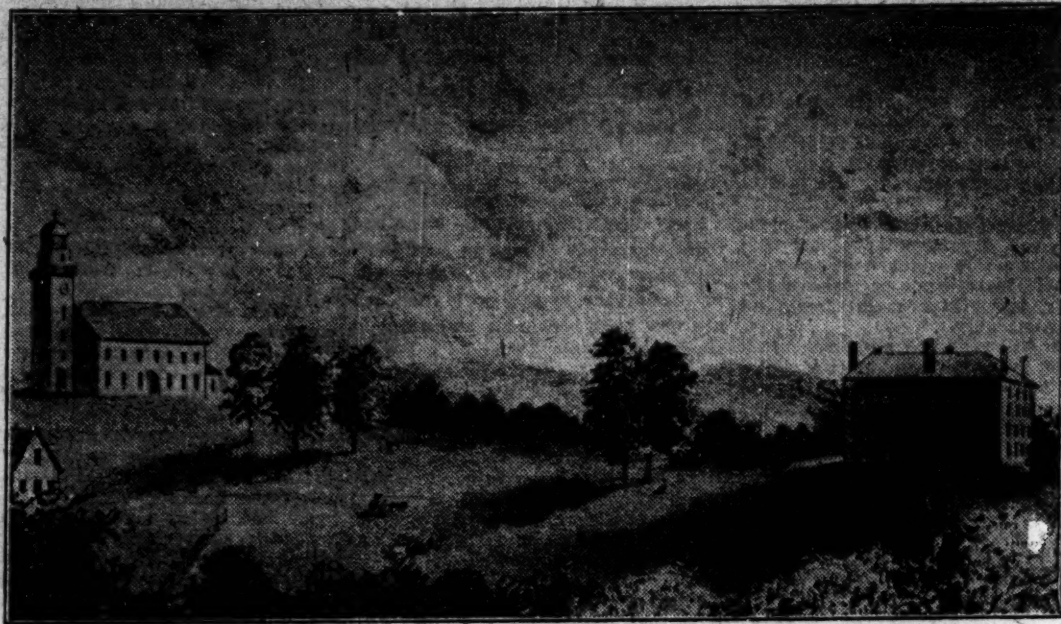
"For I am still a citizen of the United States, although it has been my good fortune to spend a good deal of time in Canada, and to know what a very resilient, young and strong nation this is, and to realize that the difference between this country and the one south of it is more in laws than in substance. "One of the greatest obstructions to business is the taxation, with the possibility of taxation of capital. Men are in a desperate condition, and if there ever was a motive toward profiteering, it is the taking of almost all the profits from men who are trying to carry on. "It is a good thing to have you come here. It is a good thing to cultivate relations with the Canadians. They are a responsive people. They have demonstrated their great capacity in the war, and they feel a new confidence in their power. They, too, have a great country. Their population, as compared with ours, is, of course, small; not more than seven millions or eight millions. They have a great many burdens to carry, but they are coming through, and coming through triumphantly. I am very confident, because I know something of the country, and one of the things we have to carry in our minds always is that the stronger and more prosperous the Canadians become, even from a mere selfish standpoint the better for us. They are our nearest neighbors, and we should look with every degree of satisfaction on their growth to the greater things to which they are coming."

"I agree that temporarily there is a feeling of competition on both sides, possibly, but that in the long run amounts to nothing as compared with the business that two great peoples alongside are bound to do with each other. You may think that I am getting back to my old theory of reciprocity. As I am out of politics, and as I have no responsibility on the subject I can still continue to think as I once did, and occasionally let it out."

AMHERST COLLEGE CENTENNIAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

One hundred years ago Amherst College was founded on an ideal: that of Faith and Service. The history of the institution and the record of its alumni show that Amherst has kept the Faith and is still engaged in Service, though the manner of it may have changed with changing conditions of the world. The Connecticut River might well be termed the "Stream of Knowledge."



The Amherst Campus as it appeared in 1821

since near it flourish Dartmouth College, Mt. Hermon Institute, Northfield Seminary, Williams College, Deerfield Academy, Massachusetts Agricultural College, Amherst, Mt. Holyoke, Smith, Springfield International College, Y. M. C. A. College, Trinity, Hartford Divinity School, and Wesleyan. Of all these great institutions none is fairer than Amherst College, set on her green hill and ringed about with three mountain ranges; none has had a more honorable history; none has sent forth more illustrious graduates. This year 3000 alumni will gather to lay a gift of \$3,000,000 at the feet of their alma mater.

Amherst College is herself the child of Amherst Academy, an institution which has been described as a "combination of Mt. Holyoke and Williston seminaries." In 1817 the academy greatly desired to establish a school for the free education of young men for the ministry. From this desire and the funds collected dollar by dollar, arose the "Collegiate Charity Institution for the education of indigent young men of promising talents and hopeful piety who shall manifest a desire to obtain a liberal education with the sole view to the Christian ministry."

The Townsfolk Help Build

This "drive" 100 years ago demonstrated the vision, courage and liberality of the people of New England, as well as their respect for education. When the trustees of Amherst Academy, upheld by a convention of Congregational and Presbyterian clergymen and lay delegates from the counties of western Massachusetts, decided to raise \$50,000 for the new institution, the residents of the village of Amherst and neighboring towns not only gave liberally of their not too abundant means but helped with their own hands in the construction of the first building. The sacrifice and determination of these people, animated by a great desire for a college in their midst, has rarely been equaled. Old South College stands today as a memorial to a wonderful example of community spirit. Men and boys came with their own axes and their own tools; near-by Peabody, Dr. Tyler grants for the foundations. Dr. Tyler says of them in his history: "The people not only contributed in kind but turned out in person and sometimes camped on the grounds and labored day and night, for they had a mind to work like the Jews in building their temple." The laying of the corner stone was in August, 1820, and the Hon. Noah Webster, later chairman of the board of trustees, delivered the address.

In 1821 the college opened with 47 students and Dr. Zephaniah Swift Moore as president. Dr. Moore had come down from Williams College, bringing with him 15 undergraduates. For years a fight had been waged over the removal of Williams from its inaccessible corner of the frontier wilderness. Dr. Moore had accepted the presidency on the condition that it be relocated in a more central spot. When the Legislature vetoed the change, Dr. Moore accepted the call to the new institution at Amherst. Thus began, a century ago, the "great drive" between these two colleges of western Massachusetts.

The arduous inception of Amherst was but the foretaste of a 30-year struggle for existence; the fight for the charter—not obtained till 1825; the continued need for raising more and still more money; the opposition of other sections of the State; the mounting indebtedness, were not offset by the surface prosperity indicated by more buildings, better equipment and a larger enrollment. At one time during this period, Amherst outranked Harvard and was second only to Yale in number of students. After 1838 the financial sky darkened. The college became nearly bankrupt, the students prepared to enter other institutions, and President Humphrey was asked for his resignation. A desperate situation often thrusts to the front the man able to control it. Such a man was Edward Hitchcock, professor of natural history and chemistry. Edward Hitchcock was already remarkable as a scholar; he now

proved himself remarkable as the head of a college. When he took over the presidency of Amherst, he accepted a responsibility that several others had refused. No one desired to be the captain of a sinking ship. Probably Dr. Hitchcock had a secret hope of the plan which the faculty had formulated and laid before the trustees: that the professors should accept the income of the college, be it more or less, in place of their salaries and pay out of it also all running expenses of the institution; this to be on the express understanding that there should be no more begging for funds. The presidency of Dr. Hitchcock

Walker Howe '59, but all the fallen heroes of Amherst. To every college its patron saint. That of Amherst is celebrated from coast to coast in the most popular of all college songs, "Lord Jeffrey Amherst." Certain western colleges have even borrowed the tune in which to dress words of their own. How Lord Jeffrey Amherst, the gallant officer in uniform, who gazed from the canvas on the daily chapel assembly, would start could he hear the yelling on Amherst-Williams game! Perhaps even his dignity might unbend, gladden though it is by such a list of titles as Knight of the Most Honorable

Order of the Bath, Governor of Virginia, Colonel of His Majesty's Tenth and Sixtieth Regiments of Foot, Lieutenant-General and Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's Forces in North America, 1756-64. The Amherst Divinity, being a lady, should perhaps have been mentioned before the patron saint. The Goddess Sabrina gives to the college a certain sort of "visibility" that no other of the popular traditions can bestow. Every schoolboy knows that the even classes held the bronze goddess for 23 years, until in 1919 she was stolen at a Boston banquet by the odd classmen. If the later history of the goddess is hectic, marked as it has been by sojourns in wells, express offices, storage vaults, barns and roof gardens, her early life was peaceful enough. The gift of Joel Hayden, she presided over the gardens in front of North College, sometimes in a state of nature, sometimes simply dressed in a coat of paint, once or twice robed in a real tulle. Perhaps she may add to her varied experiences a spectacular appearance at the Centennial. Who knows?

Greater than patrons and divinities are the men who have made the Amherst of today. Eight presidents have successfully directed her onward march.

Zephaniah Swift Moore, 1821-23; Heman Humphrey, 1823-45; Edward Hitchcock, 1845-54; William Augustus Stearns, 1854-76; Julius Hawley Seelye, 1876-91; Merrill Edwards Gale, 1891-99; George Harris, 1899-1912; Alexander Melickjohn, 1912-19. In the shining list of the faculty, certain of the earlier names stand out: Ebenezer Snell, a graduate of the first class and a teacher with a genius for making apparatus; C. U. Shepard, collector of meteorites; Edward (later President) Hitchcock, a great geologist who discovered and brought together the fossil footprints that now form the world-famous ichnological cabinet of the college; Benjamin K. Emerson '65, well-known professor of geology and mineralogy; Charles E. Garman '72, called the "Father of Philosophers," because his pupils have won renown; John M. Tyler '73, professor of biology and writer; John F. Genung, professor of Biblical literature and author of a standard rhetoric, as well as of many beautiful critical essays; E. P. Crowell, professor of the Latin language and literature for 50 years; George D. Olds, professor of mathematics and beloved dean of the college at the present time.

Famous Alumni

And what of the graduates of this "Little Amherst College"? In the long roll are the two men who now wield the gavel at Washington: Vice-President Calvin Coolidge, President of the Senate, and Frederick H. Gillette, Speaker of the House. Henry Ward Beecher, whose statue is prominent on the campus, was graduated in 1834. The memory of Clyde Fitch '36 is perpetuated in a room in the new Convocation Memorial Library. Here the ceiling, carvings, furniture and books were brought from his New York home and arranged in every detail as they were in his study. Other noted graduates of the past or present are: Galusha A. Grow '44, Speaker of the House during the Civil War; Charles S. Whitman '90, former Governor of New York; former Governor Alex. H. Bullock '36 of Massachusetts; Sir Herbert B. Ames '94, financial secretary of the League of Nations; Robert Lansing '98, former Secretary of State; Joseph Eastman '04, member of the Interstate Commerce Commission; Burgess Johnson '09; Francis A. Walker '60; W. E. Hill '09, cartoonist; Dwight W. Morrow '05; Arthur Curtiss James '09; Mortimer L. Schiff '06, and Henry C.

Barrett Gymnasium itself is one of the "fine things" of which Amherst is proud. Built in 1880 it was the first college gymnasium and the laboratory of Dr. Edward Hitchcock, who instituted the first system of college physical training.

Amherst also has the distinction of being the first to send her musical clubs abroad, for the clubs toured England during the summer of 1894. The Civil War, when Amherst furnished to the army and navy 78 undergraduates and 195 graduates, including six of the faculty, left her sad and depleted; gradually, however, she filled with a new life and prosperity that has continued to the present time. In no other college is there such a monument to those who gave their lives to preserve the Union as the Memorial Chimes in the tower of the College Church. These were donated by George Howe of Boston, to commemorate not only his son, Sidney

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Folger Jr. '70, all financiers; Frank W. Stearns '75; William J. Rolfe '76, the Shakespearean scholar; Rev. Dr. Richard Saltar Storrs '79, preacher; Lucius F. C. Garvin '87, former Governor of Rhode Island; Prof. John W. Burgess '87, former dean of Columbia; Henry M. Tyler, dean emeritus of Smith College; Prof. Frederick J. E. Woodbridge '89, dean of the Graduate School of Columbia; James H. Tufts '84, professor of philosophy at University of Chicago.

The long list continues with: Charles H. Allen '68, former Governor of Porto Rico; Talcott Williams '73, first director of the Pulitzer School of Journalism, Columbia; William F. Slocum '74, former president of Colorado College; Frank J. Goodnow '79, president of Johns Hopkins University; Henry C. Hall '81, of the Interstate Commerce Commission; Edwin B. Child '90, portrait painter; Alex. Dana Noyes '83, financial authority; Rhush Rhees '83, president of the University of Rochester; Chief Justice Arthur P. Rugg '83 of the Massachusetts Supreme Court; Harlan F. Stone '94, dean of Law School, Columbia; Rev. John Timothy Stone '91, former moderator Presbyterian Assembly; Frank D. Blodgett '93, president Adelphi College; Congressman Allen I. Treadway '86; William S. Clark '48, and Henry M. Goodell '62, both presidents of Massachusetts Agricultural College.

Three Amherst graduates have founded foreign schools: Joseph H. Neesima '70, the University of Tokyo; George Washburn '55 helped to found Roberts College at Constantinople; Daniel Bliss '52 started Beirut College, Syria, and his son, Howard W. Bliss '82 was its president. Five of the Pratt family so loyal to Amherst, are trustees of Pratt Institute, New York, which was founded by their father, Charles M. Pratt, formerly secretary and treasurer of the Standard Oil Company, is now president.

ENERGETIC ACTION AGAINST ALBANIA

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS, Greece—The newspaper the "Nea Himerá" states that upon the proposals of Belgrade, Greece and Yugoslavia will decide upon a joint energetic course to be taken with the Albanian Government to put an end to the incessant provocation in Upper Epirus. In the event that Albania should persist in the present tactics, Greece and Yugoslavia would resort to preventive measures to come to the assistance of the terrorized populations.

An official note states that Greece and Yugoslavia would reply to the League of Nations' invitation that the Albanian question does not exist after the decision of the Supreme Council of December 31, 1919, which ceded North Epirus and Chimeria to Greece, with the liberty to proceed to the execution of this decision when she desired.

MONTREAL PLANS FOR BRIDGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec—Prospects of linking the Island of Montreal with the mainland at Vaudreuil appear bright to the Isle Perrot Bridge Commission, of which T. B. Macaulay of Montreal is president. The federal government has made a grant of \$150,000 toward the work and the provincial and local authorities are also actively cooperating. Two bridges have to be built, one from the western end of the Island of Montreal to Isle Perrot, and the other from Isle Perrot to the mainland at Vaudreuil. The Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific railways have bridges there, but there is no provision for vehicular and pedestrian traffic apart from a slow, expensive, old-fashioned "traverse" or scow-ferry. There is considerable preliminary work to be done preparing the plans, but it is hoped that before the close of navigation this year work will have commenced on the actual construction of the bridges.

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LARGE LOAN IN INDIA IS OVERSUBSCRIBED

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALMAHABAD, India—The Government of India has issued in London a 7 per cent sterling loan. A sum of \$7,500,000 was called for, and it is highly gratifying to realize that despite the dearth of money in Lombard Street, the unfortunate effects of the coal strike, and the unfavorable turn of Indian trade during the year 1920-21, sufficient confidence was taken in India's prospects by the leading banks and financial authorities in the city to admit of the loan being oversubscribed within a few hours. This loan is independent of the rupee loan shortly to be floated in India, but holders of the loan may convert into India 3 per cent under exceptionally favorable conditions.

Some criticism has been passed here against the rate of interest offered, 7 per cent, as against the 6 per cent, which is the present normal rate for Indian rupee securities. The finance department, in reply to a complaint from Bombay, pointed out that the sterling loan was subject to income tax, whereas Indian loans raised in India have been free. Again, the present rate of exchange and the fact that most of India's capital expenditure is incurred abroad were additional reasons in favor of raising a loan in London.

NEW ZEALAND'S ARMY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

WELLINGTON, New Zealand—Preserving the traditions and organization of the magnificent army which New Zealand sent to the war, the reformed citizen forces of the Dominion are the product of a carefully designed defensive scheme. The citizen soldiers, otherwise known as the territorial force, will form a complete division, with provision for the doubling of their numbers in the event of mobilization. The mounted troops of Palestine and the heroic infantry of Gallipoli, France and Flanders have served as the model. This reorganization has cut down the 12 regiments of mounted rifles to a brigade of nine, and the 17 infantry regiments have been reduced to 12, forming an infantry brigade. Drastic artillery modifications strengthen the number of field batteries and make provision for four heavy mobile batteries and two mountain batteries. Large six-inch Howitzer batteries will be relied upon in place of the old garrison artillery. The majority of the "specialists," such as the engineers, army service corps, and signallers, will be concentrated in the cities, thus facilitating training and mobilization.

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FROM TETUAN TO TANGIER BY MOTOR

Regala, Unique Seat of Activity in Recent Past, Seems to Cling to Expectation That Army "Spenders" Will Return

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TANGIER, Morocco.—Surely Regala, which has been mentioned in cabled dispatches to many parts of the world in recent times and has loomed up in modern Spanish history, is in its state and appearance, the most incongruous place in North Africa. It might be likened to a piece of No-Man's-Land taken from an exhausted European battlefield or an abandoned prospecting ground in some foreign gold mining area, to which a few solitary super-optimists still hang on. There are about half a dozen still clinging to Regala with an idea that armies may come here again, or, if not armies, that such an eminently desirable situation, well Europeanized as it has been by soldiery, may be turned to some other profitable account.

Here indeed is waste, desolation and silence, following upon the noise and action, the blare of trumpets and bands, the bustle of drills and parades, and the general stir of an army to be counted in the tens of thousands that was here but a few months ago, for this was one of the three great headquarters, or bases, or salients, in the general scheme of the new series of Spanish operations in Morocco. Yet this Regala, suffering, as it might be said, so fearfully from modernism, is a matter of only a little more than 40 kilometers from Tetuan, which, the Moorish part of it, is now more absolutely Moorish than almost any other place left in the country; and it is about the same distance from Tangier, that strange Morocco-European blend, which indeed does not suffer from modernity even though from other causes some of the desolation of Regala is one of its features also. In varied storm and sunshine on the soft rain-soaked track through these North African mountains, a correspondent and fellow adventurers reached this Regala by their indomitable car. After hardships, melancholy philosophy, commonly gives way in naturally cheery beings to the humorous aspect of things, and there is abundance at Regala to feed such fancies.

Evidence of Encampment

To the right of the track, extending far and wide, is an uneven plain, much beaten down and worn, and evidently not long since in some sort of occupation by humbugs, who had plainly endeavored to make a perfect clearing up and leave nothing behind them. Bits of paper, tins, bottles, shreds of wooden boxes, and many holes, relics of tents, clearly indicate either a gigantic fair or an encampment, and of course the encampment has it. All that is left of the army that moved east are a few isolated wooden constructions, much the worse already for wind and weather and absence of occupation. In this there is little attractive, though various morales affecting the newer civilization. But the rest of Regala is marvellously curious.

To the left of the track, separated from it by only a few yards of herbed and much trodden earth, is what in effect is or was the city of Regala. For a couple of hundred yards there is a line of rickety, broken-down, detached wooden shanties, which, in the bustling days of Regala, as the military base, constituted the one and only scene of diversion, the main street, the pleasure or idling part when military discipline permitted. It was the place where a soldier might go when at his cleanest and best. In Regala this was for the time being Piccadilly, the Avenue de la Paix and Fifth Avenue, even though the whole of it might have been constructed for \$1000, and stocked for little more. There are no foundations to these establishments; the earth is the floor, and there are no stones or bricks, just thin wood, unpainted, and.

A Hotel

One of these still makes a pretense of being an army office, and another bears evidence that it was once a hairdressing and shaving department. What the rest, all but one, were ever used for is becoming a little difficult now to discover, though there are certain gramophone indications. But amid this silence and desolation there is one glorious exception, and that is the Reina Victoria, modestly having prevented the proprietor from describing it completely as the Gran Hotel Reina Victoria. This consists of a wooden shed, no better than the others and bearing many cracks, with the usual earthen floor and so forth, the kind of thing that in Europe would be used perhaps for the storage of garden tools, though some better locks might be needed. There is only one apartment, so to call it, measuring perhaps 20 or 40 feet each way, but there is a sort of screen, and one suspected a couch behind it for the master's rest. To the right is a counter, and behind it a considerable store of all kinds of American tinware goods, chocolates, biscuits and the like. But, much better, behind this counter is a fine looking Spaniard, who is surely the cheeriest fellow in North Africa, smiling, genial, informative and in his easy attitude toward surrounding depression surely a veritable master of circumstance.

The soldiers have gone; there is here but a very occasional caller beyond the few persons remaining who have to attend to Regala and minister to the local pacification; chatter is rare, and the advent of a stranger, who ridden as he is generally, as on the present occasion, is an event in the almost blank routine of the Reina

Victoria. The proprietor offers refreshment, invites you to be his guest, and, smiling all the time, will discuss the political and military situations, the trade prospects, the prices of commodities and how they go up and down, but mostly as, and what business was done when Regala was really Regala, and General Barrera's men had perished to spend. But, in appearances anyhow, it does not appear that the master of the Reina Victoria could ever have been better than now.

Deserted Exterior

Outside there is not a sign of a living thing, save a dog howling on the other side of the track. The automobile is temporarily deserted, for the driver, being the royal mail carrier, has gone somewhere over the hills or through the trees to deliver a letter or something, though to whom it might be delivered is a mystery. The sun is making a feeble effort to shine, but there are clouds looming and the plain is dripping. It is very miserable, all, but here inside is the smiling, intelligent lord of the Reina Victoria, his thousand tins of stuff, and on a table in the middle of his hut there is the one bit of color that Regala can show, an old printed picture of Don Alfonso and his queen, the "Reina Victoria," whose fair name is thus taken for the center of the civilization of Regala. An adjacent band of red and yellow cloth, very worn and dirty but serviceable still, emphasizes this national and patriotic note. An hour later the mail car driver came back from the bushes, and the journey toward Tangier was resumed, a most absolute and unaffected Berber village, consisting of huts of mud and sticks and straw, with some stockades, being immediately passed.

The country smoothed out, the sun began to shine, and the moment was almost opportune when a tire burst and the expedition was held up again for more than an hour. For now one had entered into a sort of fairyland, where there were millions and millions of the most beautiful wild flowers blooming, in infinite variety that had never been seen before. The tales that were told by Pierre Loti when he made his famous journey from Tangier to Fez a generation back, his characteristic ecstasies for the flowers, were recalled. Loti was now exonerated from all chance of exaggeration; rather for this time anyhow was it suspected that his powers of description were insufficient. The beauty of all these sublime specimens in their overwhelming quantity was glorious indeed.

Profusion of Flowers

Here were delicate flowers of such deep and brilliant cerulean blue as is not to be discovered in gardens, wild orchids in profusion, and every sparkling tint of yellow from light lemon to deep orange. And there were poppies for the flaming tints, and pretty bells of snowy white, and bluebells too. Here and there was a sleepy, mossy pool, with overhanging reeds and bushes, and there were storks about. Along the road came a party of Berber women carrying faggots, from a distant place to the village we had passed. There were five of them together at the front, then after an interval two more, and a long way behind five stragglers together, each party maintaining among itself a lively conversation, which, if one had not understood the customs, might have sounded, with the explosions of the harsh gutturals, like a heated argument, verging on a quarrel.

Each woman bore upon her bending back a mountainous burden of these sticks. Their weight may not have amounted to much, but the space they occupied and the appearance they presented were impressive, so that as all these women approached together it seemed that we were back in the times and place of Macbeth, and these were the veritable Birnam woods moving in our way. The frames of the women were big, their faces were exposed, and their feet were bare. The younger women displayed splashes of color in their head dress and about their waists, and some of them had the Arab rings of great diameter in their ears. One of the parties was disposed to sing, and a sort of part song was established. Completely contented, quite disregardful of the strangers, they trudged along and in a few minutes were out of sight. These were the workers, the toilers of native Morocco. Europe and its trades unions, its seething problems of advanced labor, was within a day's journey. These women workers—and trades unions! And they seem so happy.

Smother and smother became the country, and there were camels in what might almost be described as parks, and more storks and other marvelous birds, and then a junction at roads, and at last the quite modern and substantial structure in stone, cement and iron which spans a river and is called the Puente Nueva, separating the Spanish zone of Morocco from the international zone of Tangier. A few more kilometers, and there was the sense of being on the outskirts of a city. Ahead and to the left was a sparkle of white houses and blue sea, and in a few minutes the expedition was established at Tangier, feeling that it was better so.

BRANTFORD LABOR SATISFIED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

BRANTFORD, Ontario.—This city, which is fifth in the Province in point of importance as a manufacturing center, still retains its strikeless reputation. The printers of the city, who recently presented an ultimatum, have signed up in full, the job printers receiving an advance of \$3.25 a week over the old scale, with a 44-hour week, while the newspaper printers received an addition of \$4 to the minimum scale, with a 48-hour week. The bricklayers and contractors have also signed a new agreement to cover the next 12 months, at a reported drop from \$1 to 90 cents an hour.

NEW CONSTITUTION FOR ISLE OF MALTA

Letters Patent Issued Granting a Responsible Government, Effective in Six Months, to Latest British Dominion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Letters patent have now been issued granting a constitution of responsible government to the island of Malta and its dependencies, replacing the existing form of government. The Constitution will come into operation within six months of the date of promulgation. The constitution, appointment and powers of the council of government now subsisting are to continue in force until the date of the nomination of members for election to the newly constituted legislature.

It is interesting to note that proportional representation is embodied in the Constitution, that English and Italian are to be the official languages of the island, and that the government is to consist of two bodies, the Senate and Legislative Assembly respectively, with a Ministry not exceeding seven in number. Religious liberty is provided for, but presumably the women of Malta will have to show themselves worthy of the vote before they share the privileges of their English sisters, for the franchise is only given to male subjects over 21 years of age, and with certain qualifications.

New Legislative Bodies

The form of constitution provides that the legislature which is to take the place of the existing Council of Government shall consist of a senate and legislative assembly, a session of the legislative assembly to be held at least once a year. The Senate consisting of 17 members has 10 "special members" and seven "general members."

The special members will consist of two members nominated by the Archbishop of Malta and representative of the clergy; two representatives of and elected by the nobility; two representative of and elected by persons holding any of the university degrees, or authorized by the Maltese Government to exercise a profession, and two each representative of and elected by the chamber of commerce and the trade union council respectively.

Malta is to be divided into two electoral divisions for the purposes of the first election, one returning four members of the Senate and the other three. As stated, the basis of proportional representation is to be followed, each voter having one transferable vote, the methods of voting, transferring and counting votes, to be decided by the Governor. The Senate elect their own president and vice-president, the appointment in each case to be confirmed by the Governor, and eight members of the Senate constitute a quorum. The Senate is to continue in office not longer than six years after election, but may be dissolved sooner by the Governor.

Electoral Divisions

The Legislative Assembly will consist of 32 members, any person being qualified as a voter being eligible for election. The electoral divisions for the first general election are to be the eight electoral districts constituted by the letters patent of June 3, 1903, each division to return four members. Proportional representation is also to be observed in the election.

The Legislative Assembly elect one of their number as speaker and another as deputy speaker and chairman of committees, both appointments to be confirmed by the Governor, and 16 members shall constitute a quorum. The duration of the Legislative Assembly is not to be more than three years, but it may be dissolved sooner by the Governor.

Every member of the Senate and the legislative assembly is required to take the oath of allegiance to the reigning sovereign of Great Britain. Among the disqualifications for membership of the Senate or Legislative Assembly, if a member of either house is absent for two calendar months without leave, his seat becomes vacant.

Official Languages of Malta

The Constitution provides that either English, Italian, or Maltese may be spoken in either house, and the speeches shall be printed in the reports of the proceedings in English or Italian. Copies of all laws proposed or enacted are to be printed in both English and Italian; otherwise all records are to be made in English, or in both English and Italian, as the Senate or Legislative Assembly may decide.

Provision is made in the event of the Senate refusing to pass a proposed law passed by the Legislative Assembly, if, the proposed law is again passed at the next session of the Legislative Assembly and the Senate again rejects it, for the Governor to dissolve both houses, or to call together a joint sitting of the members of the Senate and Legislative Assembly.

If, after the dissolution of both houses, the Legislative Assembly again passes the proposed law and the Senate still rejects it, the Governor may convene a joint sitting of the two houses, at which the members shall elect one of their number as president. If the proposed law is then passed by two-thirds of the total number, it shall be taken to have been duly passed. The King's assent has to be obtained through the Governor before any proposed law can take effect, and the King can disallow any law within one year from the date of the Governor's assent.

Ministerial Appointments

The Governor is empowered to appoint ministers, not exceeding seven in number, one of whom he shall designate to be the Head of the

Ministry, every minister to be a member of one of the houses of Legislature and every minister to have the right to sit and speak both in the Senate and Legislative Assembly, but only to vote in the house of which he is a member. The Governor is also to appoint the judges of the Superior Court.

The Constitution also provides that all persons in Malta shall "have full liberty of conscience and the free exercise of their respective modes of religious worship," and that no one shall be subjected to any disability or excluded from office by reason of his religious profession. The English language, as the official language of the British Empire and the Italian language, as the established language of record of the courts of law in Malta, are to be the official languages of Malta.

The English language is to be the official language of administration, with Italian as a second official language of administration accompanying the English text when desirable but nothing is to be done to detract from the position of the English language as an official language either by legislation or administration. The Maltese language, as the language of popular intercourse, is to enjoy all necessary facilities for the needs of those who do not know either English or Italian. In the schools and universities English and Italian are to be recognized as equal languages of culture. The Maltese language may be used in the lower classes of the elementary schools if necessary as a medium of instruction.

Executive Incumbents

Letters patent are also issued constituting the office of Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Malta and Lieutenant-Governor of the island, these appointments being made by commission under the King's sign manual and signet. An executive council is to be appointed by the Governor, consisting of such ministers as he may from time to time select. A nominated council is also to be appointed, consisting of the Lieutenant-Governor and legal adviser as ex-officio members and of such officer, the royal navy, regular forces and air forces as may from time to time be appointed.

These two councils shall, when summoned by the Governor, sit together, and the two councils shall then be called the Privy Council of Malta, the members being deemed to be members of the Privy Council. The Governor may also from time to time appoint a joint committee of the Privy Council of Malta consisting of three members of the executive council nominated by the head of the ministry, and three members of the nominated council appointed by himself, to consider any question submitted to him relating to proposed legislation by the legislature or any administrative action proposed to be taken.

UNREST IN NEW SOUTH WALES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales.—The coal miners of this state continue to be very restless and discontented, much more so since their hearing rate per ton was raised to a point which enables some to earn a large additional sum weekly. In one week no less than 10 collieries in the northern district were laid idle through very trivial disputes. The miners, including the metal miners of the Barrier, are relied upon by Labor extremists as forming the backbone of the section which favors a physical force revolution.

MASONS RECEIVE OLD WORK OF ART

Supreme Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Scotland Is Given a Guercino Sepia Drawing

By special Masonic correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH, Scotland.—The Supreme Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Scotland was recently presented with an original drawing in sepia, by the Italian master, Giovanni Francesco Guercino, who lived in the seventeenth century. It is entitled "The Raising of the Master," and is the earliest illustration of that incident that has been discovered. It came from the collection of Lord Aylesford and has been presented to the chapter by Joseph Kent Richardson of Juniper Green.

Alexander Naughty of Dingwall, provincial grand master of Ross and Moray, states that during the past 12 months there have been 250 initiates in the Province and that two new lodges have been erected, one at Avon and another at Ullapool. The financial statement shows a balance at credit, and the benevolent fund discloses more than £250 on hand.

The Earl of Elgin, who has been nominated as deputy grand master for Scotland, will doubtless in due course be proclaimed Grand Master of the Province of Scotland, a position which one of his predecessors held in 1761. Speaking at a gathering of Fife and Kinross Freemasons, of which Province he is provincial grand master, the Earl said it had been his privilege to govern the Province for seven years and during that time he had learned to love and appreciate the manhood growing up in different parts of the Province. There was nothing like Freemasonry for bringing men together and letting one see one's brother-men in the best possible light. Everywhere Freemasons could be relied upon to support law and order.

Bazaar for Funds

Colonel Johnston, past provincial grand master of Elgin and Moray, recently opened a bazaar in aid of the funds of the St. Ethan's Lodge, which resulted in a gain of £500, notwithstanding the fact that the lodge was only consecrated in December last. In congratulating the Burghhead brethren upon having a lodge of their own, he said he was aware that an excellent start had been made and had no doubt that success would attend them in the future.

Freemasonry was something about which they did not talk very much, but there were some points about it which every one should know and one was that it was one of the most sterling institutions in the world. The fundamental aims of the society were the love of one's neighbor and charity. Colonel Johnston had recently had occasion to look up an old document which claimed that Masonry was 4009 years older than the Christian era.

The Earl of Stair, grand superintendent of Dumfries and Galloway, accompanied by his office bearers, paid a visit to a few evenings since to Galloway chapter, No. 263 Newton Stewart, and afterward, as a provincial Grand lodge, to Lodge St. Ninian. Both were found to be in a very flourishing condition, and at the first Lord Stair presented P. Z. jewels to all who had passed the chair. The grand superintendent was also honored in a similar manner by the first principal of the chapter. At Lodge St. Ninian Lord Stair presented 10 past masters' jewels, the oldest past master so honored being J. McFarlane, who was master in 1885 to 1886.

AEROPLANES WIDELY USED IN AUSTRALIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

BRISBANE, Queensland.—When the Queensland swagman, lazily "humping his blues" on the outskirts of a huge cattle station or ranch, beholds the cattle king inspecting his pastoral interests from an aeroplane, he will surely declare with disgust that the good old order of things has vanished. Yet the owner of Clio station, West Queensland, is only one of the big stock holders who is recognizing the possibilities of the modern flying machine.

Faced with the fact that the absence of roads made motor inspection difficult and that the immense tracts to be covered limited the use of the horse, P. Hogarth has bought an Avro aeroplane capable of an average speed of between 70 and 80 miles an hour. Clio, his station, is about 60 miles from Winton.

Aerial enterprise is not confined to the cattle kings. Newspapers in New South Wales and Victoria have used planes successfully for the delivery of papers to summer resorts and other cities. Even commercial travelers have descended swiftly on their customers from the clouds. When Ross Smith flew from London to Adelaide, and Parer and Macintosh followed him in the baby machine, Australians awoke to a new kingdom of the air.

LEGALIZED BETTING IN CANADA IS ASSAILED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

LONDON, Ontario.—The uncompromising attitude of Hon. W. E. Raney, Ontario's Attorney-General toward the betting industry in general and race track gambling in Ontario in particular, was well set forth in a specially prepared address to the London Methodist Conference here. Mr. Raney, unable to come to the conference himself, sent his speech and it was read to the hundreds of ministers and laymen, who commended it for its fearless and outspoken attack on what they regard as one of the greatest evils of the day.

"In the announcement by the Canadian Government," said Mr. Raney, "the Royal Canadian Mounted Police are to be utilized by the government to supervise the operation of the parliamentary betting machines at the race meetings. In other words, the dominion police are to be used to regulate conduct that is regarded the world over as anti-social and criminal conduct. They are to be the croupiers for the betting houses."

He then went into the details of the betting houses run in connection with race tracks at Hamilton, Windsor, Ft. Erie, and Toronto. He referred to the tremendous profits that had been made on small capital invested and showed that the Ontario Government had tried to put as heavy a tax as possible on the industry.

"The present Ontario Government," Mr. Raney said, "increased the tax on race meets from \$1250 to \$7500 a day, and last year realized \$770,000 revenue from this source."

CITY MANAGER PLAN REJECTED

NEW HAVEN, Connecticut.—A new city charter providing for a council manager form of government in New Haven was rejected by the voters in a special referendum election. The vote was 13,717 against and 7909 in favor.

Wanamaker's
Broadway at Ninth
NEW YORK



This is the week of the semi-annual clothing sale for men at Wanamaker's.

We don't hold this sale for the mere purpose of having a sale.

We hold it in order to reduce stocks.

It is necessary for a store like this to carry large assortments of men's clothing; consequently—

When the season is well advanced, the broken lots must be closed out; and—

Prices are reduced because varieties are not always complete.

In this sale we have reduced prices like this—

\$45 to \$50 suits, \$33
\$55 to \$60 suits, \$39
\$65 to \$70 suits, \$46
\$25 to \$30 suits, \$18.50
\$32.50 to \$37.50 suits, \$23.50
\$40 to \$42.50 suits, \$29.50

The first three groups are in the Burlington Arcade Store, where our better clothing is sold.

The last three groups may be found in the Broadway Store, where the lower-price clothing is sold.

A Pleasing Interior

Good furniture is a matter of team-work.

The success of Richardson furniture is due to the closest co-operation between designers, workmen, finishers—all fused and made effective by our Department of Interior Decorating.

That is the reason Richardson furniture spells "Welcome!" in the home.

Above is an entrance hall—a real place—one of over a hundred arrangements made by our Department of Interior Decorating. An entrance hall should give visitors that most important thing—a pleasing first impression. You will always find a cordial welcome and reasonable prices at the Richardson Furniture Store.

RICHARDSON FURNITURE COMPANY

FRIEND AND SUDBURY STREETS (near Haymarket Square)
BOSTON, MASS.

THE HOUSEHOLD PAGE

Parisian Comments

Like unto a tidal wave sweeping all before it, a sudden whim of fashion has swept from the sanctuaries of the most select milliners all else but the felt hat, which for the moment reigns supreme, predominant over every other kind of headgear. "Like everything else this summer," said a little modiste plaintively, "it is abnormal." But felt hats were in her shop, of every description and color: a rust red "cloche" shaped hat with a trimming of water-lilies in the same color and black, made of velvet; another most becoming large, black shape, with a cockade and quill of beige color; and a small hat of cinnamon tint, trimmed with two smart black cockades in close proximity to each other; another simple black "cloche" trimmed with waxed satin ribbon.

"Here today and gone tomorrow," are the early fancies of spring's promise, before most people have a chance of deciding what they are going to wear; and she who wants to catch the secret of the automatic lady who holds sway in France's court of fashion needs to be warily alert to all her moods and swift decisions. One wonders what are the unknown commercial causes at the back of these rapid changes; whether sometimes, as in the case quoted, some powerful felt manufacturer may have paid a fabulous price to get his wares thrown thus upon the market, at an unusual period of the year. Under these conditions, to lay in a stock of new hats is a mistake. It is far better to wear a hat to the hilt and have done with it.

At one of the big functions given periodically at the offices of "Le Figaro," one of the best known daily papers here, there were some rather weird costumes among the tasteful ones. A superficial glance would scan a community for the most part barged in black, but closer observation brings forth the fact that the capes and cloaks of black have oftentimes a silvery or beige lining, and the all-black dresses a little touch of color somewhere. At a recent fashionable wedding there were, moreover, few colors worn, save here and there a brown or gray dress.

Those who flock to world-renowned dressmaking houses, and pay the high prices demanded, are principally the Americans from north and south, also Spaniards, and a few English, who have survived the amenities of the income tax. The Parisiennes, for the most part, pass each other round, in the spirit of true sisterhood, and through the intermediary of the little dressmaker, the famous models of the famous houses until one of the draper's shops acquires the same model, or a travesty of it, and then its vogue is at an end. The process is really quite amusing. Some one is the proud possessor of (shall it be said) a Chéruit cloak, or a Paquin cape. A friend admires it, and the owner offers to lend it as a model for the clever little dressmaker to copy. This dressmaker in turn offers it to a favored client for whom she will copy it for half the price. And so the ball goes on rolling until the Chéruit or Paquin garment has conquered half Paris. Nothing is more remarkable than the reverence of the lesser lights in sartorial art, for those whose names are known throughout the globe. The way in which they whisper the great man's name, as they produce the article from their parcel, is quite a study in the peculiarities of the human mind: more especially that if the little dressmaker were put to it, she could doubtless sometimes produce something equally artistic and effective. But the strength of the system lies in the fact of her ignorance. Finally in a small circle of friends the passing round thus amicably of the coveted model results in many repetitions of the same shape, but nobody seems to mind this so long as the hall-mark is there.

Parisians so dearly love an exhibition of some sort that, in the absence of the genuine article, they have an exhibitionette, to adopt familiar abbreviations. This is called "La Foire de Paris," which consists of an immense space where innumerable wooden booths and huts have been erected. As in the nature of all exhibitions, which never seem to get themselves ready in time, many of the booths and stalls are not yet in working order. Altogether there are 400 exhibitors, so that one curio survey of the Foire will not suffice to embrace all its attractions. Amongst the varied and various articles on view in the furniture department was an exceedingly compact and useful little cabinet which was called "Le meuble de Madame," and had just come from the workshop as a novelty. It was made in the shape of a square cabinet, perfectly plain as to the exterior, but opened by one key which controlled the whole, the mahogany doors revolved round and revealed minute drawers for treasures and little compartments for perfumes. Another turn of the hand disclosed a miniature set complete, a writing desk, and a looking glass. Another novelty seen further on were handies for ladies' fancy bags, made of marguerites of inlaid wood. One of the prettiest of these was of yellow wood inlaid with colored rosewood and is destined to be mounted on dark blue silk to match a costume.

In the lighting department was a pretty new design in bronze, with opal shade, of a perfume lamp to switch on an electric plug, both practical and ornamental. The most attractive arrangement for a typewriting machine was seen in the department of office furniture. By a system of springs the machine can be swung by the table and brought forth again at will. The gentleman in charge of this stall was sure to be in the assurance that this most alluring invention was of French origin, whereas later in the day a gentleman from Washington was equally sure its birthplace was America. The delightful and most impor-

tant fact is that such an admirably convenient apparatus should be there at all to gladden the heart of the literary worker. On the Concorde side of the Bois, it is approached by a long and shady avenue, on either side of which are butts, and it is called La Rue des Chausseurs, being exclusively confined to the showing of shoes, and everything appertaining thereto. Fascinating piles of multi-colored leathers lie around in bundles

The Afternoon Frock

A survey of the shop windows reveals many new and interesting features of the afternoon dress, the most notable being, perhaps, the extensive use of bead embroidery, which plays a very large part in the decoration of the dresses of this season. Some of the dresses have the entire bodice bead embroidered while a deep band



BATHING-SUIT, HALL-TECHNIQUE.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

An afternoon frock of black georgette

to lure the feminine eye, but will only be sold en gros, which means you must take the whole bundle, or have none at all.

Home-Made Stuffed Toys

The woman or girl who is clever with her needle can make many toys from scraps that have accumulated one way or another, and especially from those left over from making or making over garments. Patterns for these toys can be found at almost any department store that has patterns to sell. They usually can be found in sets of two or three different kinds in one pattern envelope. Toys of this nature make interesting presents for small children and are not at all hard to make. Many of the scraps that are left from making over garments are not large enough for anything else but can be used to good advantage in making these toys.

Dogs, pigs and sheep can be made from plush, flannel, Turkish toweling, elder down, flannel, and any woolly, hairy materials can be used for the dogs or sheep. Cows and horses may be made from toweling, flannel, felt, plush, velvet and other pile fabrics. Hens and ducks can be made from toweling, terry cloth or elder down. Roly Poly dolls and cats can be made from plush, felt, flannel, outing flannel, velvet, drill and crash. The dolls can be made of different materials below the band, putting on two heads. Make the skirt double, using different colored materials. One could have a black head on one end and this would give the children no end of delight when playing with other children.

Rabbits, monkeys and elephants look more natural when made from wool flannel or cotton flannel. For stuffing these home-made toys, sawdust, bran, cork, cotton batting and paper scraps can be used. Animals that are stuffed with cork will float. Cork should be used for stuffing duck toys. Often one can get the cork for nothing at a fruit or grocery store as it is used a great deal for packing grapes. Use tiny black beads or buttons for the eyes. These animal toys are a never-ending delight to the children.

One mother, after making some of these toys, conceived the idea of making bedclothes slippers, using the face of a dog, cat and rabbit on the toe of each slipper. She outlined the faces in black, used tiny buttons for eyes and then made ears and used the buttonhole stitch to fasten them on.

Maine Cherry Pie

Stones enough big oxheart cherries to fill a deep pie dish full, sprinkle over 1 cup of sugar, add the top crust, close tightly, add a paper funnel, and bake. Sometimes a dusting of flour will thicken the juice enough to keep it from running out, and the paper funnel helps. This is a very rich pie and one to be found only in a cherry country.

Hints on Making and Serving Ice Creams

Ice creams are at their best when of a smooth, fine-grained consistency, obtained only by freezing them in the correct proportion of salt and ice, which is three measures of finely crushed ice to one measure of rock salt. The finer the ice is crushed the quicker the cream will freeze. The best way to crush ice is to place it in a burlap bag and pound it with a mallet. If the ice-cream freezer is packed for half an hour before the mixture is put in the can, the freezing process will be much quicker. Be sure and have the ice and salt as high around the outside of the freezing can as the cream reaches on the inside. Instead of turning the freezer until water covers the ice before the cream begins to freeze, cover the salt and ice with cold water immediately, and then the ice cream will begin to freeze at once, thus saving at least one-half the labor. Stir the cream a little slowly at first, then more rapidly and constantly. If the cream is allowed to freeze to the sides of the can without being quickly removed, there will surely be lumps of ice mixed with it. Begin to freeze in time, so that the ice cream can have time to ripen after it is frozen and before using. When ice-cream mixtures are to contain fruit, do not add the fruit at the commencement of freezing, but when the cream is almost solid, open the can, remove the dasher, scrape the cream from it and from the sides of the can, and add the fruit. Mix it well, and then continue the freezing. If the cream and fruit are to be molded, remove the cream from the can when half frozen, add the fresh fruit, then pack into molds.

To make ice-cream cases, beat the whites of 4 eggs until very stiff, add 4 tablespoonsful of sugar and flavoring, and whip the mixture again. Turn a large dripping pan upside down, cover it with waxed paper, and make mounds of the meringue about four inches across. Set the pan in the oven, a very slow oven, and let it stay until the meringues are an even light brown. At serving time run a knife blade under each one and transfer them to a plate. Scoop out the soft center and fill the cavity with ice cream. For chocolate ice cream, flavor the meringue with vanilla; for raspberry or strawberry cream, flavor with bitter almond. The scooped-out centers can be utilized for a cake filling. Dainty and delicious ice-cream cases can be easily made by joining with icing three sugar wafers making a triangular-shaped box. Half fill these with vanilla ice cream and add a tablespoonful of any preserved fruit, topping with whipped cream. Grated maple sugar with a few minced walnuts is delicious over vanilla ice cream, as is also a sprinkling of rolled macaroons and minced almonds. Drain the juice from a can of cherries, add a cupful of sugar to the juice, and cook it until it forms a thick syrup. Pour this over ice cream and place a few of the cherries on top.

If you wish to serve ice cream out in fancy shapes, get some plain brick ice cream and slice it lengthwise in half-inch thicknesses. Use a cookie cutter in the form of a heart, fruit, or animal, and dip it in boiling hot water. After wiping it dry, but while still hot, cut the ice cream in as many pieces as the slice will make.

The hat worn with this dress is of dull silver tissue in color matching exactly the steel of the beads, it is lined with black and over the silver tissue is draped black lace which is studded here and there with jet beads. Two silver roses hold the drapery in place. Another rather new and very smart black dress is made of crepe georgette and moiré ribbon. The bodice is made of georgette, quite plain, with the neck and short sleeves bound with moiré, while the skirt is composed entirely of bands of moiré ribbon about four inches wide placed about two inches apart on the georgette. Crêpe ribbon could be used in the same way with equal success. A dress like this could, of course, only be worn by some one tall and slender, but the same materials could be quite successfully arranged with the ribbon going down in stripes for those of larger dimensions instead of the barrel effect.

The black taffeta frocks with their skirts encircled by formal little ribbons are very picturesque, and it is quite unusual to see black taffeta unaccompanied by white organdie. Frills are edged with it, or it will appear at the neck and wrists in little pleated ruffles. Beautifully embroidered, lingerie collars and cuffs are much worn with black taffeta, showing that there are still faithful adherents to the early Victorian mode.

Lace is used as much now for afternoon wear as at night, especially in black and all shades of brown. Sometimes the skirts are made entirely of lace flounces, or they may be paneled with charmeuse or crêpe de Chine. Black Chantilly lace over white chiffon looks very smart paneled with black charmeuse.

A very pretty dress of dark brown charmeuse had a perfectly plain long-waisted bodice with a sash on each

side draped in loops and long ends over a two-flounced skirt of pale taupe lace draped again over a foundation of the brown charmeuse. Some very smart dresses in navy blue are also to be seen, one especially worthy of notice being made of very blue chambray heavily embroidered with tri-decent blue beads and touches of dull Indian red. There is something always rather satisfying about navy blue and dull red and a red hat would have been a very happy finish to this dress.

Of the pale colors, gray and a very soft maize yellow are in evidence, maize georgette being particularly desirable, on account of its very fresh and dainty appearance.

Lacquered Gesso Hatpins

Have you ever tried making gesso hatpins? It is quite inexpensive, very quick and easy to do, and most effective.

First, get a packet of gesso powder from an artist's material shop. Empty the powder into a basin and mix it with water to the consistency of putty, just stiff enough to be easily rolled and molded with the hand into any shape required. Then have some ordinary small-headed hatpins ready and put a lump of gesso on each, pressing it well and molding it to the desired shape. Many different shapes may be tried, such as balls, ovals, egg-shapes, or flattened-out rounds like a large coin, flat ovals and so on.

When the shapes are all ready they can be painted with ordinary water-colors, or tempera colors if preferred. In painting them only broad effects should be attempted, and only one or two colors used on each hatpin. A hatpin is such a small thing that any elaborate decoration would give no note of any definite color, and would hardly be seen when worn in a hat. Gold and silver paint can be used quite effectively.

As soon as the colors are dry, dip the head of the pin into a tin of lacquer, the ordinary lacquer which is sold at an oil shop and generally used for brass. This dries almost at once, and gives a brilliant surface like enamel to the head of the pin, and, of course, preserves the colors. The gesso hardens very quickly, and is very strong and durable, and not at all easy to break.

The Fireplace in Summer Time

Most people who have open fireplaces in their rooms will agree that the sight of the empty grate in summer time is not a very pleasant one, and that it is really necessary to do something in order to hide its ugly appearance. The question to be considered is how to do this practically and at the same time with good taste. Some people are content simply to stand a fire screen in front of the grate; this is certainly quite harmless, and much to be preferred to the tedious aspidistra standing upon the carved milking-stool which some sometimes see, both stool and plant looking thoroughly out of place.

In talking the matter over with a friend recently, she said she liked to see the grate filled with beautiful flowering plants, such as azaleas or hydrangeas, until the whole thing was completely hidden. Although feeling that there was something radically wrong about this idea, it was not easy at the time to realize just the reason why this should be so. On thinking the matter over afterward, however, and applying the acid test of utility, it became quite clear.

As in all questions of good taste in matters of decoration, it is necessary to look first to the reason for things



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

A mantel border and curtain

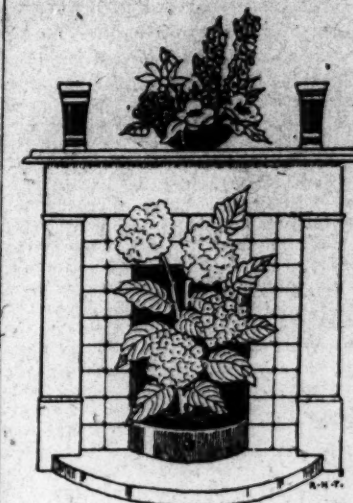
The Pedagogue: A Possible Revival

When a small Roman boy of patrician rank trotted off to school every day, he went under the care of a special slave, the "Pedagogus," whose duty it was to take the young master safely through the streets and bring him back when lessons were over. Thus you may see a modern infant steered into his school by the uniformed nurse.

But there are many mothers who keep no nurse, and who live at such a distance from a good day school that they do not like to send young children backward and forward unaccompanied. In country places this makes education a matter of some difficulty, and many people have to give up their country houses and live nearer to a town in order to educate their children properly, the alternative being boarding school.

Why does not some woman revive the office of the "pedagogus" under modern conditions? To collect a little flock of children in the mornings and shepherd them right to the school gate, landing them safe home again when lessons are over—this would be a boon of which many parents would gladly avail themselves. Even if the charge made for this service did not bring in enough money for a full-time job, it might make a welcome addition to other occasional earnings. A woman who has some light work in the neighborhood of the school might at least pay her daily fare by taking two or three children to and fro.

enamel paint which looked very fresh and spring-like next to the lavender-blue linen. The fire irons and coal scuttle were put away for the summer, leaving only the brass fender. The hangings in the rest of the room were all lavender-blue and the paint cream, so that the mantelpiece was quite in keeping with it. For a room with putty-colored walls and a black fireplace, a successful scheme might be arranged with a putty-colored linen mantel-border and curtain which could be embroidered

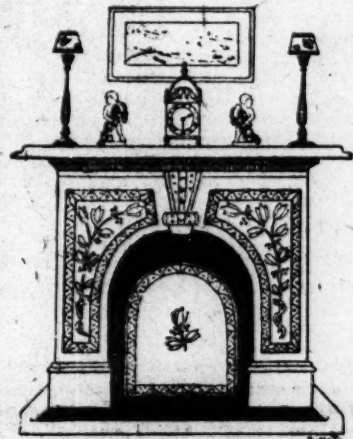


Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Flowers are out of place

with blue and whatever other colors were used in the room.

The curtain can, of course, only be used when the opening to the fireplace is square or oblong. If it is oval or arched it will need another arrangement altogether. A piece of seal board might be cut the exact shape of the opening and fitted in. Such



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

An arched grate fitted with seal board

board can be painted any color and can therefore be brought into harmony with the rest of the mantelpiece whatever the color may be, and in order to do away with any effect of bareness, some suitable little pattern in the way of a border and center piece might be stenciled on it.

With some chimneys in the summer there is a down draught, bringing with it the unpleasant smell of soot. In such cases to block up the opening with the seal board will serve the double purpose of keeping the smell of soot from the room and of hiding the empty grate at the same time.

How to Make Turkish Delight

To make Turkish Delight, take 2 pounds of sugar, 2 ounces of gelatin, 1 pint of cold water, and 4 small lemons. Boil half the water and melt the gelatin in it in a basin; put the sugar on the fire with the other half of the water, and when boiling add the gelatin, thoroughly dissolved, and boil 20 minutes. Add the lemon juice, or other flavoring and pour the mixture out into a pie dish to set. When it is quite cold and set, cut it up into small pieces and roll them in icing sugar and corn flour, the proportion being two parts of corn flour to one of icing sugar.

The flavoring may be varied; orange flower water, vanilla essence, almond essence or crème de menthe being all of them acceptable alternatives, and chopped nuts or candied fruits, stirred into the mixture before it is poured out to cool, form a nice addition.

Do You Know Your Plants by Name?

Have you a speaking acquaintance with your flowers and plants or don't you know them by name? Have you never been introduced to them, and for lack of knowing to you speak hesitantly of "that little bright orange daisy" and "that odd greenish spike of bloom" or do you call it in a friendly fashion by the name of marigold and mignonette?

Introductions are a simple matter, for books, magazines, pictures with descriptions, and catalogues will give you the names. When you buy flowers at the florist's or plants at the nursery you can ask for the common name and also the scientific or botanical name and learn it, and then when you spend an hour in your garden you can get acquainted with your plants. If there are still plants that are nameless, make a point of learning their names. When you visit another's garden, exchange with your friend and add to your list of flower acquaintances!

Some scientific and common names are used so interchangeably that you will probably learn both easily—for larkspur is quite as often called Delphinium and the California poppy is as frequently called the Eschscholzia. But it doesn't seem necessary for the ordinary garden lover who, for enjoyment and recreation, has flowers indoors and a garden full of them outdoors, to call the well-known sweet pea, Lathyrus odoratus, or refer to the common sunflower as Helianthus. The student of botany knows that the scientific names are the keys that unlock the doors to the plant families of the world and to their relatives—their cousins and distant cousins. But there is hardly a plant or flower today that has not also a common name that is well known, and this is the knowledge that the average person wants.

A dear lady who prided herself on her knowledge of plants visited usually at a friend's and her trip through the garden was always a series of exclamations. "How beautiful! Viburnum tinus grandiflora—Leptospermum laevigatum and Dierville! How gorgeous! Don't you love it, Gerberia Jamesonii!" In sheer dismay my friend would answer, "Oh you mean those red daisies or that big bush!" or whatever it happened to be, and she would learn no names.

And scientific names have frightened many a person from learning any name at all, so take pains to hunt up the common name.

Your knowledge of names will help you in selecting and buying for house and garden. Telephoning to the florist's for a bouquet of those pretty white daisies, a busy clerk may send you a bunch of marguerites or a dozen Shasta daisies and you will regret that you didn't tell the name of the flowers you wanted. In buying seeds in packages, unless you know the names of the plants you wish, you may also be disappointed, for the gay colored pictures on the envelopes are quite often misleading. How often are you amazed and vexed when a shrub or vine that you purchased at the nursery blossoms and you find it another plant from what you described. It is almost impossible sometimes to get the plant you wish unless you do know the name for it, as in the case of roses so many fit almost the same description.

In your rose garden learn your roses' names, and don't call them the lovely red-lipped rose, the big white rose or the pretty pink rose. Once you have learned the names, you'll find it a pleasure to say "Good Morning" to Papa Gontier, Mamma Cochet and Mme. Caroline Testout! and when you call them by name, your friendship with flowers and plants will grow and grow, a pleasure that will always be yours.

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BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

CONDITION IN WOOL MARKETS REPORTED

Europe After More Raw Material for Manufacturing and Low Wages Make United States a Possible Outlet

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Europe continues to call for wool steadily to replace the stores of woolen clothing which were wasted by the war. The pace which was set in the London Colonial wool sales, now current in London, during last week, has moderated somewhat this week and the demand from the Continent is hardly so keen as it was, but the easing in demand has not been sufficient to reduce values to any notable extent. Moreover, the demand for the Continent continues to be felt steadily in the Colonial markets, where clearances at the sales in Melbourne and Sydney have been about 100 per cent during the past fortnight. Thus, the increased buying power of the continental countries being shown.

It may be, however, assumed that with the low wages prevalent in continental Europe, exports of certain types of wool goods, even under the emergency tariff, will continue to be made to this country. When one studies the importations of dress goods to this country, for example, he is rather astounded to discover that the average weight per yard is less than one-third of a pound over a period of nine or ten months, as disclosed in the latest government report on commerce. Thus, the additional tariff, which is imposed by the emergency tariff law on manufactured dress goods, amounts to something less than 15 cents a yard, which, in addition to the Underwood tariff rate of 35 per cent ad valorem, by no means prohibits the importation of these goods freely, especially when the comparatively low cost of production in Germany, for example, is taken into consideration. This fact may in part explain the reason why continental Europe and Germany, in particular, is so active in the purchase of fine wools.

New Zealand Sales

Advices from the New Zealand sales indicate that the markets there on the limited offerings being made are very strong, with very good clearances being made, as in Australia. Most of the buying appears to be made for English account, one large Bradford house of topmakers, which also prepares casings and matchings very extensively and especially for the American market, having bought freely. One cabled advice stated that free buying for America was in evidence at the Christchurch sale, although the selection of wools was not especially suitable for the American market.

The South American market appears to be less buoyant, in spite of the large credits which have been effected there for Germany. Cabled advices confirm the report recently made to the effect that a credit of 10,000,000 gold pesos had been arranged between the Deutschbank of Berlin and the Bank of the Republic at Montevideo, except that the credit, which is to run for 270 days, is to include all products. Wool and hides, of course, will be the chief commodities affected. Offerings of wool from Montevideo to this market, made this week, indicate a lower market prevailing there, especially on the finer grades of crossbreds, desirable skirted, and round 58-60s having been offered at 21 cents, c.i.f., which is a considerable drop in prices from recent quotations. Prices range for the several lower grades down to 11 cents for Lincolns.

Activity in the West

Buying is proceeding more or less steadily in the west. At the sale in Kerrville, Texas, the 12-months wool was sold to a Boston house at a clean landed basis of slightly better than 70 cents, it is reported, this being the highest price yet paid in the west. A large eastern manufacturer paid 18 cents in Nevada for a mixed clip including more or less medium wool, which is considered a good price. Otherwise, values have changed little in the far west and in the bright wool sections there still continues somewhat of a deadlock between dealers and growers.

The manufacturers are taking comparatively little wool in the local market, such purchases as are being made being here and there, so that the market is irregular and unsettled, although values seem to have changed little. Demand is of a general nature but favors the foreign wools, more especially grades ranging from 50s, or high quarter-bloods, up to the very fine Australian, which continue in good demand, especially if they are choice, since the present tariff is practically prohibitive of further importations of these wools and the mills are rather anxious to assure themselves of adequate supplies. The auction of floor coverings in New York this week is proceeding steadily with good clearances and firm prices.

RICH LEAD STRIKE IN IOWA

DUBUQUE, Iowa—What is believed to be the richest strike in the history of lead mining in Dubuque was made by Val Kise in the old Wildie property in the heart of the city, Tuesday. He announced the opening of a vein of lead 40 feet in depth in a 160-foot shaft. The Wildie mine operations are the first in this vicinity for many years.

COTTON MARKET
NEW YORK, New York—Cotton futures closed barely steady yesterday, July 12.05, October 12.90, December 12.57, January 12.50, March 12.52. Spot quiet. Middling 12.50.

URUGUAY AND NEW YORK LOAN

South American Country Diffident About Request of Bankers to Put Up Gold Security

NEW YORK, New York—Negotiations for a loan of about \$4,000,000, recently opened by the Uruguayan Minister of Finance, are awaiting an agreement between Uruguay and New York bankers. Uruguay refused the request of a New York bank to put up security in gold deposits in Montevideo.

It has been the custom of finance ministers of South American countries to get such short-term temporary accommodations from representatives of English banks in their respective capitals. British bank agents have been wont, for fully 100 years, to grant these accommodations without negotiations beyond mere request. It was this readiness to accommodate which did so much to establish Great Britain as a source of import supply and brought her nationals such a powerful place in the development of new countries. Now that British bankers are not so well able to render this assistance, South American countries, as in the case of Uruguay, are turning to New York.

One banker acquainted with export conditions in South America says: "If we are ever to take our proper place as international bankers we must look at things in a larger light. We must think in terms of continents. I have no doubt but that Uruguay will find accommodations for its present needs."

DIVIDENDS

Boston & Maine Railroad has passed dividends on preferred stocks. President J. H. Hustis predicts a deficit of \$7,000,000 for the current year, but believes the outlook is improving, and that the road will save \$1,500,000 on lower prices for coal this year.

Reading Company, quarterly of 2% on common, payable August 11 to stock of July 19, and quarterly of 1% on first preferred, payable September 8 to stock of August 23.

Ingersoll Rand, semiannual of 3% on preferred, payable July 1 to stock of June 17.

The Dresdner Bank of Berlin has declared a 12 1/2% dividend for 1920, after adding 30,000,000 marks to reserves, against 9% for 1919. The bank will also increase its capital to 350,000,000 marks by issuing 90,000,000 marks to be offered stockholders at 150%.

International Mercantile Marine, semi-annual of 3% on preferred, payable August 1 to stock of July 15.

Otis Steel, quarterly of 1 1/4% on preferred, payable July 1 to stock of June 20.

Certain Products, quarterly of 1 1/4% on first and second preferred, payable July 1 to stock of June 20.

OILS DEPRESSED IN NEW YORK MARKET

NEW YORK, New York—The stock market was substantially lower yesterday, the report that Mexico's oil supply was dwindling having a bearish effect. Mexican Petroleum was the hardest hit by the news, that stock closing 13 points lower. Other oil shares also registered notable declines, Atlantic Gulf dropping 6 1/2, and Pan-American Petroleum 4 points. Declarations of the regular dividends by the New York Central and several subsidiaries, and the strength of Hill shares effected rallies in the late forenoon, but the market received a sharp setback at midday with pressure against speculative stocks. Steels, sugars, and specialties also were at substantially lower levels. Oil money was easy at 5 1/2 per cent. Sales totaled 750,000 shares.

The market closed still weak: Mexican Petroleum 114 x-4, off 13; Atlantic Gulf 22 1/4, off 6 1/2; Pan-American Petroleum 47 1/2, off 4; American International Corporation 36 1/2, off 2 1/2; American Sugar 67 1/2, off 5 1/2; Cuba Cane preferred 27 1/2, off 2 1/2; International Paper 52, off 2 1/2.

BOND AVERAGES

NEW YORK, New York—Average price of 10 highest grade railroad, 10 second grade railroad, 10 public utility and 10 industrial bonds, with changes from day previous, month ago and year ago:

	Tues.	Mon.	Yr. ago
10 highest grade rails	74.20	+0.08	+2.50
10 2d grade rails	71.29	+0.03	+2.67
10 public utility	71.77	+0.10	+2.86
10 industrial bonds	68.87	+0.17	+1.16
Combined average	72.31	+0.10	+2.29

HEAVY REDISCOUNT DEMANDS

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Rediscount demands on the Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland have seldom been heavier than at present. The ratio in the report of June 9 was 66.5 per cent, compared with 72.5 per cent for the two weeks previous. Demands from the steel interest and farmers are particularly pressing. There is no discrimination against any kind of eligible paper on the part of the Cleveland bank.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

	Wed.	Tues.	Parity
Sterling	\$4.77 1/2	\$4.75 1/2	\$4.86 1/2
France (Belgian)	100.00	99.95	100.00
France (Swiss)	165.2	167.2	169.0
Lire	65.14	65.13	198.0
Guillemers	23.85	23.84	23.85
German marks	0.145	0.144	0.280
Canadian dollar	.89 1/2	.89 1/2	.89 1/2
Argentine pesos	36.51	36.75	48.25
Draconians (Greek)	36.50	36.75	135.0
Pestinas	13.02	12.95	13.02
Swedish kroner	22.40	22.25	26.80
Norwegian kroner	14.45	14.45	26.80
Danish kroner	17.10	16.90	26.80

HOW TER MEULEN PLAN WORKS OUT

Further Explanation of Practical Operation of Proposed Credit Scheme in Restoring International Commercial Activity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—World trade conditions in Europe have reached a grave point of decline, and any practicable proposal will be welcome which promises to restore international commercial activity, and thus alleviate the economic plight of the various trading nations. This is the aim of the Ter Meulen scheme of international credits, a scheme drawn up by Mr. ter Meulen (of Messrs. Hope & Co., Amsterdam) and adopted by the League of Nations, which body has appointed Sir Drummond Drummond Fraser, K. B. E., as organizer, to prepare plans for carrying out the arrangements involved.

The nature of the problem to be solved is clearly stated in the League of Nations pamphlet describing the scheme. "We have on the one hand," it points out, "one-half of the world where goods are piling up in warehouses and cannot be sold, and where the whole financial system is in danger of breaking down because it cannot stand the strain of financing these over-growing stocks. As against this, the other half of the world is suffering from the want of all necessary commodities, because it lacks the requisite purchasing power. At the same time, in both the rich half and the poor half, we have increasing unemployment because the general stagnation of business, produced by the conditions described above, is making it impossible to find a market for any goods."

Great Need For Credit

The great obstacle to the revival of international trade is the lack of credit on the part of business men who need to import goods from other countries. If those who need manufactured goods have not the necessary credit to purchase them, the export of manufactures must necessarily be delayed; and this in turn hinders the import of raw materials. The pivot of the problem is the supply of credit.

The essence of the Ter Meulen scheme is that trade shall be encouraged by providing a special form of security to reinforce the credit of importers. This security is to take the form of government bonds to be loaned by each government participating in the scheme to its own nationals. The bonds are to be sent along with the orders for goods by the importing firms, and they may be made out in whatever currency the exporters may require (usually, of course, this would be the currency of the exporter's own country).

In order that the bonds shall have the necessary intrinsic value to inspire confidence, they may only be issued for an amount justified by the gold value of the underlying security. Every state, however difficult its present financial position, possesses certain revenue-producing assets to which a gold value can be assigned, and these will be pledged to provide annual interest and sinking fund on its bonds. The most suitable assets would probably be export and import duties, but it is very likely that other securities, such as state railways, government monopolies, forests, etc., will be utilized for this purpose. There is provision made whereby the value of the bonds shall be checked by an international commission of experts acting for the League of Nations. Security is thus practically guaranteed.

Details of the Proposal

In order to render the working of the scheme more clear it is helpful to describe how it will work out for each of the interested parties, namely, the importer and the exporter and the government concerned. An importer in a borrowing country wishes to purchase goods from an exporter in a leading country and they will fix all the necessary terms together. The purchase money is made payable in whatever currency the exporter requires, and the bonds will be issued in the same currency by the borrower's government. Each government must arrange the conditions under which it will grant this loan of bonds to its own national, and all details on this matter will be settled between them. The approval of the international commission appointed by the League of Nations is necessary, as there is a clause in the scheme which lays it down that the goods to be imported are only such raw materials and primary commodities as are necessary to reestablish production for export. In addition to this, too, the commission will have to see that the total amount of the bonds authorized for issue is not exceeded.

Completing Transaction

If the transaction is carried out as arranged, and the importer meets his obligations, the exporter will not collect for his own account the coupons falling due for payment, but will return them to the importer who, in his turn, will pass them on to his government. When the transaction is complete the exporter will return the pledged bonds to the importer for transmission to his government. Bonds so returned will be canceled, and may be replaced by other bonds, either in the same or different currency, up to an equivalent amount.

If, however, the importer fails to meet his obligations the exporter may use the bonds for the satisfaction of his claims. He may, in this case, either hold them as an investment, or sell them. But in selling he must

give the issuing government the first opportunity to purchase. Any balance from the sale after the satisfaction of his own claims will be held by the exporter at the disposal of the government of the importer. If the bonds do not realize sufficient to repay his claims in full, he will still have a claim for the balance against the importer.

It is the aim of the scheme to fit in with and to assist existing business machinery—not to take its place. For example, if, as is often the case, the exporter and importer arrange to finance the transaction through banks in their respective countries the Ter Meulen bonds will still be available for the use of the banks in the importing country.

Advantage of Flexibility

One main advantage of the scheme is its flexibility. It provides a reservoir of credit which can be drawn upon as, and when, required. Credit for various amounts and for all sorts of purposes is available as soon as it is wanted, while, at the moment when the particular transaction is completed, the collateral security is released, and becomes available at once for new business. The chief recommendation of the scheme, however, is that it provides a means for effectively mobilizing the whole credit of a country behind each of its individual traders, in such a manner that traders in other countries who might shrink from the risk of dealing with individuals alone may be expected to freely enter upon business.

The mere fact of starting transactions under the scheme will in itself improve conditions, and thus diminish the risks for further business. The result ought then to be the initiation of a process of gradually increasing improvement, which will soon bring a return of conditions in which industry and commerce will be possible without any abnormal assistance, and the present grave crisis will be dissolved.

FEDERAL RESERVE LOANS DECREASE

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Aggregate loans have decreased \$1,374,489,000 since January 7, 1921, a contraction of \$64,000,000 weekly, according to returns of leading federal reserve banks. The reduction amounts to nearly 10 per cent, as total loans discounts of the leading banks stood at \$13,303,259,000 January 7.

Based on the known reductions in loans by reporting member banks, it is estimated that the total loan contraction for 30,139 banks and trust companies in the United States, together with reduction by the federal reserve bank, amounts to about \$60,000,000 in the last 12 months.

Commercial loans this year show the greatest decrease, more than \$1,000,000,000. Loans secured by government obligations are being gradually reduced, now aggregating \$706,929,000, a decrease of \$162,228,000 since January 7. Loans secured by stocks and bonds (other than United States securities) show a resistance to the general trend, reduction since January 7 being only \$108,722,000. An actual increase of \$35,746,000 has occurred in the past four weeks.

FINNISH TIMBER AND PAPER EXPORTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
HELSINKI, Finland—Considering the difficulties under which the Finnish timber and paper industry is at present laboring, the rise in the French tariff is being felt as a very serious blow. The increase in the French tariff is of such a nature that it will probably put a stop to Finnish export of the commodities in question to France, which has been an important market for Finland in these branches. During 1920 France imported from Finland sawed timber goods for 157,000,000 Finnish marks, mechanical woodpulp for 27,000,000 Finnish marks, cellulose for 20,000,000 Finnish marks, and paper for 24,000,000 Finnish marks.

NORWAY STUDYING AMERICAN 'PHONES

NEW YORK, New York—Germany is regaining a good part of her electrical trade in the Scandinavian countries, according to Sigurd Indrehus, maintenance engineer of the Bergen Telephone Company of Bergen, Norway. Mr. Indrehus, who was commissioned by the Norwegian Government to study telephone practices in the United States, has just completed a six weeks' study, and is about to return to his native shores to apply the results of his observations to a new system of communication in Norway.

Before the war Germany supplied practically all of the electrical requirements of Norway and Sweden, other than telephone equipment. Mr. Indrehus states. She controlled the cable and copper wire markets of the former country. Today, she is endeavoring to regain the same ascendancy by taking advantage of the state of money exchange which makes American prices prohibitive on the other side of the Atlantic.

The telephone has become very popular in Norway. While there are few telephones compared with the per capita distribution throughout the United States, Norway ranks well up among its European neighbors in its efforts to extend communication facilities.

SINGER MACHINE WORKS CLOSE

LONDON, England—Announcement has been made that the Singer Machine Works at Clydebank will be shut down for an indefinite period June 24. About 10,000 persons will be thrown out of employment.

BUSINESS CHECKED ON FRENCH BOURSE

Market Is Indifferent to News and Liquidation Continues With Corresponding Weakness in Various Securities

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—Repeated checks to the attempts at reviving the business of the Bourse appear to have discouraged even the speculators, with the result that there are definite liquidations and, accordingly, some weakness of the market as a whole. These gloomy sales when there is no enthusiasm among possible purchasers affect the quotations. There is to be noticed a serious indifference on the Bourse to news which in other times would have galvanized the market. It is, indeed, odd to regard the apathy in face of changing policies and considerable events. They appear to exercise no really favorable influence.

So far there is no confidence in the "mobilization" of French credits. In any impartial review of the money market in France there must be found place for a reference to this feeling of uncertainty. Sometimes there is a flicker of optimism, but there has not yet emerged any man with new methods and energy who is regarded as capable of restoring financial order. Whatever may be the case in other countries, for France there are grave financial problems, which until they are solved must weigh heavily upon all operations. Well-informed experts agree that there must be for some time a general feebleness.

Effect of Reparations

This opinion is partly confirmed recently by the lack of response of the French rentes to the settlement of German reparations, and the promise to place French credits on the money markets of the world. Even the amelioration of the franc in other countries has few repercussions here, except of the obvious mechanical kind. French Government stock remains calm, when it does not slightly give way.

Out of six important coal companies five of them have seen their shares decline, in some cases quite substantially. Metallurgical values also lose ground. The Acieries de France drop over 30 points on 77, and a similar drop is announced on the Acieries Reunies, in consequence of the statement that owing to the lack of orders the company has dampened down some of its blast furnaces. The case of the Denain-Anzin is interesting. The accounts for 1920, which have just been approved, are so satisfactory that the dividend is declared at 35 instead of 25 francs. Nevertheless the shares have fallen by 6 points. It is not easy to understand this depression which seems to hang over the Bourse in spite of many hopeful signs—the turning of the external trade balance, for example, in favor of France.

Oils are also in reaction. The Royal Dutch, which at one moment stood so high, fell to 21.45 francs and then sank by another 300 points. Shell shares though slightly lower may be said to be practically stationary, but the Mexican Eagle, briskly attacked in Paris, went in a week from 309 to 291. The Russian oils, however, are not subject to these bounds. Owing to operation on the Bourse, Baku shares made an advance, but the Lianosoff and the North Caucasian are unchanged. Galician oil shares are feeble. Rumanian oil is becoming stronger. As a result of the satisfactory dividend the Astro Romana made good progress.

Navigation Company Declines

The story of the general decline must be continued in respect of companies of navigation. The Messageries Maritimes and the Transatlantique fall back. Sugar, on the other hand, is going ahead, especially in the case of the Sucreries Say.

In respect of the new emission of bonds du tresor, recently referred to, it should be noted that Paul Messier, one of the deputies is raising the question of whether the government has any legal right to make fresh issues or to contract fresh loans, such as that which has just been concluded in America, without first submitting the project to Parliament. It would certainly seem that the practice until the latter years of the war was to obtain permission from Parliament, while now there is no effective control. Mr. Messier points out that state loans must have grave repercussions on private capital, and in any case generate taxes which must be paid by the community. He proposes the following resolution: Above 50,000,000,000, no emission or renewal of Treasury bonds may be realized until after a special law has been voted which will fix the new maximum figure.

CHICAGO MARKETS

CHICAGO, Illinois—The trend in the wheat market was again downward yesterday, July wheat closing 3 points lower, at 1.32 1/4, and September dropping 3 points to 1.22 1/4. Corn was also lower, July closing at 61 1/2, and September at 62 1/2. Hogs and provisions were stronger, July 1.25 1/4, September 1.10 1/4, July barley 62 1/4, September barley 55 1/2, July pork 12.50, September pork 12.50, July lard 10.00, September lard 10.32, October lard 10.32, July ribs 10.32, September ribs 10.57.

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY

DIVIDEND NO. 85

A quarterly dividend of two per cent (two dollars per share) on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable on July 15, 1921, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 29, 1921. CECIL B. TAYLOR, Treasurer.

CONSUMPTION OF COTTON IN MAY

Total in United States During Month was 439,884 Bales of Lint and 47,395 of Linters

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Cotton consumed during May amounted to 439,884 bales of lint and 47,395 bales of linters, the Census Bureau announced. Consumption in May last year amounted to 541,377 bales of lint and 32,073 of linters.

Cotton on hand May 31 in consumption establishments amounted to 1,279,314 bales of lint and 215,883 bales of linters, compared with 1,898,883 of lint and 282,881 of linters a year ago, and in public storage and at compresses 4,739,851 bales of lint and 289,198 of linters, compared with 2,586,369 of lint and 393,372 of linters a year ago.

Imports during May amounted to 10,542 bales, compared with 15,787 in May last year. Exports for May were 473,049 bales, including 4340 bales of linters, compared with 364,904 including 5550 of linters in May last year.

Cotton spindles active during May numbered 32,631,051, compared with 34,089,744 in May last year.

FINANCIAL NOTES

Japanese expenditures exceeded revenues by 178,000,000 yen for the year ended April 30, the deficit being largely due to government financing of silk and rice crops. Bond issue of 10,000,000 yen for railroad extensions approved. Imports of gold in May were 11,134,000 yen, bringing total on hand up to 2,159,000,000 yen.

Dividends of all English banks for 1920 totaled £3,426,466, compared with £7,014,363 for 1919. £6,106,495 for 1918 and £5,915,733 for 1917. Dividends for 1920 were a record.

The Australian tariff on pig iron is set at from 20 to 40 shillings per ton, with a preferential rate of 30 shillings a ton on British products. The duty on alloy steel is to run from 20 to 30 per cent with a preferential rate of 20 per cent on British products.

The General Petroleum Corporation has sold an additional \$2,500,000 ten-year 7 per cent notes, completing an issue of 10,000,000.

It is estimated that about 13,000,000 marks are required to meet interest charges of the German debt this year. The National Biscuit Company has reduced wholesale prices of its entire line of staples both in package and bulk form. The reduction, which is the fourth this year, follows the recent drop in prices of raw materials. The Loose-Wiles Biscuit Company has also made a reduction in wholesale prices of its products, averaging 10 to 15 per cent.

Present stocks of raw cotton in Japan are estimated at 300,000 bales, of which 65,000 are American cotton, according to a cablegram received by the Department of Commerce. In addition to the raw cotton, there is estimated to be 35,000 bales of cotton yarn in stock. The new cotton market is improving, and the trade in Japan is quite optimistic.

Mail advices from The Hague indicate that the Dutch Government is planning to raise a loan of 250,000,000 florins for the Dutch East Indies. The interest is not to exceed 7 per cent.

The Nippon Petroleum Company and the Hoken Petroleum Oil Company have united and will operate on and after October 1, 1921, under the title of the Nippon Petroleum Oil Company, according to a cable received by the Japan Society.

STABLE UNDERTONE IN LONDON MARKET

LONDON, England—While the exchange markets were listless yesterday, with leadership lacking, the undertone was one of stability. The attendance of brokers in the house was again light. Generally the feeling was cheerful. Changes in the oil department were narrow, but the group was flabby. Shell Transport & Trading was 5 11-16 and Mexican Eagle 6 7-16. Glit-edged investment issues dropped as rates for money were firmer because of advance preparations for the turn of the half year. French loans were firmer on the appreciation in francs.

Consols for money 4 1/2. Grand Trunk 4 1/2. De Beers 10. Rand Mines 2 1/4, bar silver 35d. per ounce, money 4 1/2 per cent. Discount rates: short bills 5 1/2 per cent, three months' bills 5 1/2-16 per cent.

SUGAR DROPS FURTHER

NEW YORK, New York—Refined sugar went below the six-cent level Wednesday for the first time in more than five years, when several sugar refining companies quoted fine granulated at 5.75 cents a pound.

PRUDENCE-BONDS

A Bond That Grows Stronger With Age

6% Prudence-Bonds actually grow stronger with age, for while the first mortgages behind them are being periodically reduced by serial payments, the properties themselves remain pledged in their entirety till the mortgages are discharged. Thus, as the mortgages grow less, the equities grow bigger and the Bonds grow stronger. In addition, interest and principal are also safeguarded under an ironclad Guarantee. Sound banking can do no more.

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Realty Associates Investment Corporation

31 Nassau Street, New York

162 Rensselaer Street, Brooklyn

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

The Lost Cause

The Loyalists Come to Fredericton, 1783

Picture us sailing for eight days up the River St. John, starting from the little schooner's bow for the first sight of St. Ann's Point and our future home. There are over forty of us in the party, men, women and children, with a strange assortment of baggage stowed in the hold. We soldiers had roughed it hard enough throughout the rebellion of the Thirteen Colonies, but most of our women folk scarcely knew what it was to be warm and well-fed. The trip on the good ship "Bathurst" from Long Island to St. John was a pleasant enough affair, except when we got lost in the fog, and we would have enjoyed the beautiful sail up the St. John immensely if we only had some idea what we were going to do at the end of it. No matter. Anything seems preferable to us than remaining in the colonies now that they have thrown off their allegiance to Great Britain. A man will suffer anything for honor, or sentiment, or whatever you have a mind to call it.

Captain Smithers is dropping anchor. We flock about him inquiring if we are there at last. "No, this here spot is what yer calls the mouth of the Oromocto—nine miles from St. Ann's. I reckon yer'll have to walk it the rest of the way. Sorry, but it's getting late in the season and I've got to be hurrying along. I'll thank ye each for four dollars for the trip."

What an awful pirate he is! charging us such an immense sum and not even taking us all the way! Well, there's no help for it. We collect our duds and are rowed ashore in the schooner's boats. Luckily it is a bright October afternoon. Everything is piled in a heap on the wharf. Right opposite there lies a long, low island covered with huge elms, turning yellow now with the frosts. Behind us, between the water and the unbroken forest, stands one log hut and a score of Indian tepees. Their inhabitants crowd about us, grunting, pointing, shaking our hands, as friendly as you please. There is plainly nothing to fear from the Indians. We set about making fires of driftwood and cooking our evening meal.

One or two of the Indians understood a few words of English. We dicker with them over the matter of transporting us up to St. Ann's. Next morning they will paddle most of us up, and the rest can walk. We roll up our blankets, great coats, anything in fact that will keep out the autumn chill and sleep there on the sand with our feet toward the fires. The vast wilderness walls us round in every direction. The world seems to be made of trees and stars—and a patch of silent river. The call of a moose knee-deep among the lily-pads startles the children. Then the wolves commence their quivering chorus, dying away in the distance. Personally I like it. And once we get our homes built and a few acres of land cleared we should be happier than we were in New York or Massachusetts.

That first breakfast in the interior of New Brunswick (the name was changed from New Ireland) does not consume much time or victuals either. Then we place the women and children and all the baggage in the canoes and see them start off on the last lap of their long journey. We men of the New Jersey Volunteers, the King's American Regiment, and the New York Volunteers are used to walking. Nine miles is nothing to us. We keep along the shore, joking and laughing to stir up our courage and prevent us from thinking too deeply of the dear homes and friends we have left so far behind us, and also from wondering what difficulties lie before us, and young Lowmber starts up a song in which we all presently join. Thus we soon reach St. Ann's Point—a fine, level piece of land, covered with giant elms—and set about clearing spots for the tents.

There are few tools, no nails and most of us know less than nothing about house building. It appears there is nothing for it but to occupy the tents all winter. Perhaps if we surround them with boughs and, when the snow comes, heap it well around them they will protect us sufficiently from the cold. The most important item is food. Will Governor Par forward supplies before the river freezes? If not, we will be in a bad way indeed.

The provisions did not come, and one of the women afterward wrote in her diary: "All the settlers were reduced to great straits and had to live after the Indian fashion. . . . In the spring we made maple sugar. We ate huckleberries, grapes and even leaves of trees. . . . There was great rejoicing (in the spring) when the first schooner arrived with corn meal and tea."

Thus people sacrifice all their worldly goods and material comforts for a lost cause as well as for a winning one, and a great province is founded by heroes: the United Empire Loyalists.

How to Grow Beetroot

Beetroot is a very delicious and wholesome vegetable, and is easy to grow in almost any garden, though it always thrives better where the soil is rather heavy and moist, for it requires a great deal of water to aid in building up its large heavy roots. Many people make a mistake in sowing the seed of beetroot too early, and then find that the roots will be coarse and fibrous. This will not be the case if you sow your seed later in the season, and though your crop will be a little longer before it is ready to gather, you will

be repaid by finding the roots nicely shaped, tender, and of good flavor.

Now the best way to grow beetroot is to choose a nice open spot in the garden, ridged away from the fruit trees or other shelter, and hoe and rake the ground so thoroughly that for at least three inches deep it is quite soft and crumbly. Then with a hoe, or with the corner of a rake, you should make little trenches or drills, about two inches deep, and 15 inches apart; it is much easier to make these straight if you first tie a long piece of string to two sticks, and then stretch it across the garden. Some folk sow the best seed evenly all along the drills, but that is not the best way to do it, for the fully grown plants must stand at least nine inches apart, and so if you sow it that way you will have a lot of tedious work in thinning out the young plants. The better way is to drop in three or four seeds all together at nine-inch distances all along the rows, and then to thin out from each little bunch all except the strongest and reddest plant, which should be left growing there until you gather your crop in the autumn.

The Nice Mice Hunt a New Home

Shiny and Tiny, the nice mice I know, heard their mother and father talking one day about a new home. "It's going to be too hot here in the kitchen wall this summer," Mamma Mouse said, in her own mouse language.

"Yes," answered Papa Mouse. "We must hunt a summer home that will be pleasant."

"I want some place where Shiny and Tiny can have a chance to play outdoors," Mamma Mouse added.

"That's right," agreed Papa Mouse. "It will be vacation and they must have a good time."

Shiny rubbed his little nose against Tiny's soft ears and whispered: "Did you hear that, Tiny? We are going to have a chance to play all summer."

"Yes," answered Tiny, "but I think it would be nice if we helped mamma and papa hunt the new home."

"That would be great fun," Shiny called out in delight.

Mamma and Papa Mouse turned around to look at the little mice who were supposed to be sleeping.

"We heard you talking," Shiny spoke up.

"And we are going to help you hunt the new home," Tiny piped in.

"All right, so to sleep now," Mamma Mouse answered, "and tonight when all the big people are asleep in the house, we will all go on an excursion."

"At exactly midnight, Mamma and Papa Mouse and Shiny and his little sister Tiny crept out of the crack in the kitchen wall and all went scurrying in different directions to find a new home. In just about a half hour Papa Mouse came back, then Mamma Mouse, then Tiny and finally Shiny.

"I found a place under the back steps," Papa Mouse announced.

"I found a place in the cellar," Mamma Mouse said.

"I found a place way out in the shed," Tiny spoke up.

And then Shiny told his place, which was right by the pantry window and they all scampered to look at it.

"That's the best place of all," Mamma and Papa Mouse agreed. "We can get our meals right there on the pantry shelves and we can watch the big people cook nice dishes and then we can eat the crumbs that are left."

"And we can go out the window," Shiny said.

"And play outdoors!" Tiny asked.

"Yes, we will all play together," Papa Mouse answered as he led the way back to the crack in the kitchen wall. "And next week we will move into our new home!"

"Fly, blackbird, fly!"

"Fly, blackbird, fly!"

"Fly, blackbird, fly!"

"Fly, blackbird, fly!"

"Fly, blackbird, fly!"

"Fly, blackbird, fly!"

"Fly, blackbird, fly!"

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"Fly, blackbird, fly!"

"Fly, blackbird, fly!"

smoothed it out with his beak as well as he could according to the regulations in all the best blackbird families, and fluttered out joyously into the warm sunshine.

Presently he came to a wide white road, and not considering the fleetness of the traffic, proceeded to stroll across it. When half way over he stood quite still, surveyed an oncoming motor quite unconcerned, and then held it up, just like any London policeman!

"Oh Daddy, do look, what a darling! Do let's take him home."

Daddy and Sylvia of course got out

Mother's Surprises

"Good-by, children," called Mother, looking out of the railway carriage window. "Only a fortnight and I shall be home again."

To Madeline and Roland a fortnight seemed a long time without Mother. She was going to stay with a sister who expected to go abroad for some time.

"Never mind," said Madeline sturdily, reaching home with Daddy. "We'll just do something lovely for Mother, give her a surprise."

"The very thing!" cried Roland.

helped them to get the rockery in fine order.

The following afternoon the children accompanied Daddy to the station to meet Mother. Their eager faces told Mother that some secret was brewing.

Arrived home, Daddy, Madeline and Roland led Mother to the end of the garden, where, just as naturally as though it had always been their home, were the fanfalls and white pigeons, sunning themselves on the pigeon cotes, and holding their heads up gracefully, every plant in the rockery greeted Mother, who was so surprised she did not know what to do or what to say.

Rabbits, too, like to play alone.

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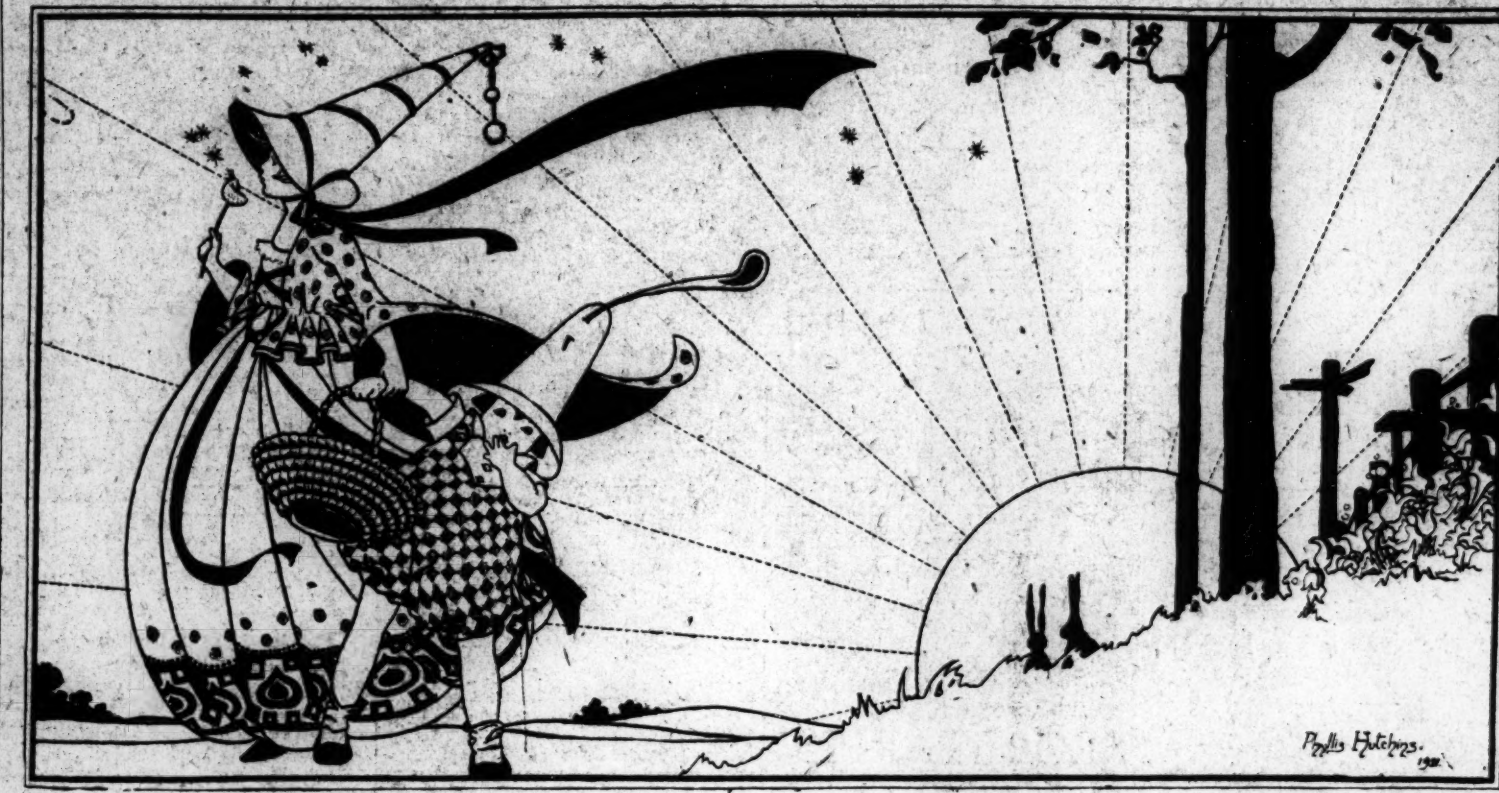
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Instead I blew a kiss to them

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

I Saw a Cope of Bluebells

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

I saw a baby weasel yesterday

play and play

Across a bramble o'er the stream.

Then round another way

As quick as lightning he would run:

I did want him to stay.

I saw two tiny rabbits yesterday.

Gray as gray.

Eating clover by the stile

At the corner of the way

That leads across the meadow path.

But they too ran away.

I saw a cope of bluebells yesterday.

Gay as gay:

I would have picked a basketful

If I'd had time to stay.

Instead I blew a kiss to them.

Just this way.

About National Flowers

No doubt you know that, since the very early times, many countries have had flowers which they look upon as national flowers. Greece, long ago, chose the violet; Italy, the white lily; Spain, the pomegranate; France, the fleur-de-lis; Switzerland, the edelweiss, and so on. It would be very interesting to know, don't you think? Just why they were chosen and who chose them?

Well, in some cases, the reason is known, if not the person. Thus the national flower of Scotland, for instance, the thistle, was chosen, many hundreds of years ago, because it was the means of saving a great fortress of Scotland from the Danes, who had invaded the country. It was in the reign of Malcolm II. The fortress attacked had a moat around it, which, curiously enough, was filled, not with water, but with a regular stockade of thistles. The Danes could not force their way through, and the fortress was saved.

The rose of England is said to have become the national flower at the end of the Wars of the Roses, when the Tudor Rose became the rose of England. The fact is, however, that the rose is the flower of England, anyway. Wherever you go, up and down the country, about now, you will find roses, in big gardens and in little gardens and in the hedgerows by the wayside.

Animals at Play

There is sufficient evidence to show that among animals there is a true desire to "play" at times. Dogs and cats may be seen to romp in a game of tag as truly as ever children do. Dogs also wrestle. With their forepaws upon each other's shoulders, standing upon their hind legs, they struggle, each apparently trying to throw the other. They will play thus until they finally fall in a close embrace, rolling over and over. Dogs are not so shy or so graceful as members of the cat family. They seem to obtain great enjoyment from their play. Their capers with a stick or ball thrown for them to bring back from the land or the water have amused many a boy and man, too, for that matter.

Squirrels are addicted to the pastime called by children "squat tag." A squirrel will start over the grass,

closely followed by another, until the first "squats" upon its haunches. Then the parts are exchanged, the second squirrel becoming "it." By and by there will be many darts for the nearest tree, where they will further amuse themselves by playing "hide and seek."

No boy ever enjoyed a game of ball more than does a kitten, though the kitten, to be sure, invariably plays "handball," and plays alone. It will amuse itself by the hour gently patting some object with its paw, keeping it continually in motion, and evidently relishing every minute of the play.

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THE HOME FORUM

A World of Lovers

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
O God, our glory, joy, and life,
Our ever-present peace!
From sin and sickness, want and strife,
In Thee we find relief.
And death we conquer hour by hour,
In Thine own image filled with power.
That image, Lord, is all of man.
His mortal vesture wrought
Upon the loom of nothingness
Is known therein for naught.
Thus error falls, and Truth uncovers
A heaven on earth, a world of lovers!

Alcott on Criticism

Aubrey relates that, speaking of Lord Bacon's "History of Henry VII.," "Sir John Danvers told me that when his lordship had written this history, he sent the manuscript copy to him to desire his opinion of it before it was printed. Quoth Sir John, 'Your lordship knows that I am no scholar.' 'Tis no matter,' said my lord. 'I know what a scholar can say. I would know what you can say.' Sir John read it, and gave his opinion of what he misliked (which I am sorry I have forgot), which my lord acknowledged to be true, and mended it. 'Why,' said he, 'a scholar would never have told me that.'"

It was just what the scholar's eyes would not discern that Lord Bacon would know, and hence his appeal to a man of the world like Sir John. The skill won from the study of books is no substitute for thought that comes from dealing directly with affairs. The accomplished scholar has both, and with such aids and attainments he may venture upon criticism of books and affairs with confidence.

Nor can any afford to ignore or undervalue the public sentiment regarding men or books, authors or ideas. Mankind may be inappreciative and unjust at times, but just in the main. A work of real merit finds favor at last. It may run the gauntlet of praise and blame, but will honor itself and author in due time. Doubtless a great writer is the better critic of his own productions. Only what is wholesome will find general acceptance and endure. If one submitted his writing to a jury of his contemporaries his work would hardly reach a wider publicity.

Time is the best critic, tolerates not an infirmity, holds us fast to the canon of truth and of good taste. Time is one's best friend, teaching best of all the wisdom of silence. Were all we think and speak, all we venture to write, at once photographed to our eyes, what voluminous dunces were we seen to be. To what coverts should we flee from the rays of Helios, the strict life-liner, always there above his profiles! More gratifying for Narcissus to look into the pool reflecting his egotism so charmingly—"Table-Talk," A. Bronson Alcott.

True Practice

THE replacement of every finite belief with the infinite spiritual fact is the true practice of Christian Science. Only as the belief that there is matter, or that God's image and likeness ever has lived in the flesh, is replaced with the fact that all is Mind and that man is spiritual now, can one rejoice in the realization of the truth. This means the replacement of what, over physical sense, that is to say, the human mind, seems to cognize, with the spiritual reality which is always found in true Mind through reason entirely apart from sense testimony. All there is to materiality is the false testimony of these so-called physical senses, claiming to operate as the mind of man. That material belief is mere absence without entity is proved by the fact that it invariably disappears in the presence of Truth. Matter, so-called, is thus proved not to be substance. To be true substance it would have to be imperishable. Matter is merely the suggestion that the activity of Mind can be less than active; that the infinite can be limited or finite; that idea has a beginning and an ending; that the imperishable can relax or decay. Every finite appearance or suggestion of matter merely denotes the supposititious opposite of what is, which has to be named in order to teach Truth scientifically; thus, true practice is the complete reversal of every suggestion of physical sense until the claims of the human mind are forever silenced in individual consciousness, and true cause and true effect are actually understood to be spiritual.

This knowing of the truth is never passive. It is ceaseless activity. Any suggestion, therefore, that because good is All-in-all there is nothing to be done, is itself a subtle claim of evil which Mary Baker Eddy so thoroughly rebukes throughout her writings. On pages 447 and 448 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," she declares, "To assume that there are no claims of evil and yet to indulge them, is a moral offense."

Since Mind is infinite, its expression must unfold in infinite variety. To replace the supposititious opposite, the counterfeit, of this infinite unfolding, with the right idea, is the one achievement for eternity, the one activity which truly satisfies. Incessant warfare with sin is the true overcoming which makes life worth while.

Such warfare for Principle includes no belief in evil as an entity, rather is it the energetic replacement of nothingness with the somethingness which is always constructive. Thus the true Christian Scientist is intensely active, forever implanting positive truth wherever belief of limitation seems to be. To express what God knows is to express life boundlessly. Any refusal specifically to replace the claims of evil, any attempt to seek what may humanly seem a short cut in healing, by simply resting on the broad assertion that there is no evil, hence nothing to do, must in the end itself be replaced with consecrated, energetic activity, proving increasingly that life, strength, and capacity are infinite. In no other way are the rousing demands of Principle fulfilled and the claims of limitation called matter silenced. Expressing positive spiritual activity day in and day out, is the way to experience the satisfaction which comes through performing one's reasonable service for Principle.

True healing can be accomplished only by beholding the perfect creation right where any imperfect beliefs appear to mortals. Anything less is merely one belief temporarily overcoming a lesser belief. Claims of evil, therefore, cannot well be ignored, or merely denied, their effective destruction is through replacement with the truth. Mrs. Eddy's statement, under the title, "Inconsistency," on page 235 of "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany," is enlightening upon this subject, "To teach the truth of life without using the word death, the suppositious opposite of life, were as impossible as to define truth and not name its opposite, error. Straining at gnats, one may swallow camels. The tender mother, guided by love, faithful to her instincts, and adhering to the imperative rules of Science, asks herself: Can I teach my child the correct nomenclature of numbers and never name a cipher? Knowing that she cannot do this in mathematics, she should know that it cannot be done in metaphysics, and so she should definitely name the error, uncover it, and teach truth scientifically."

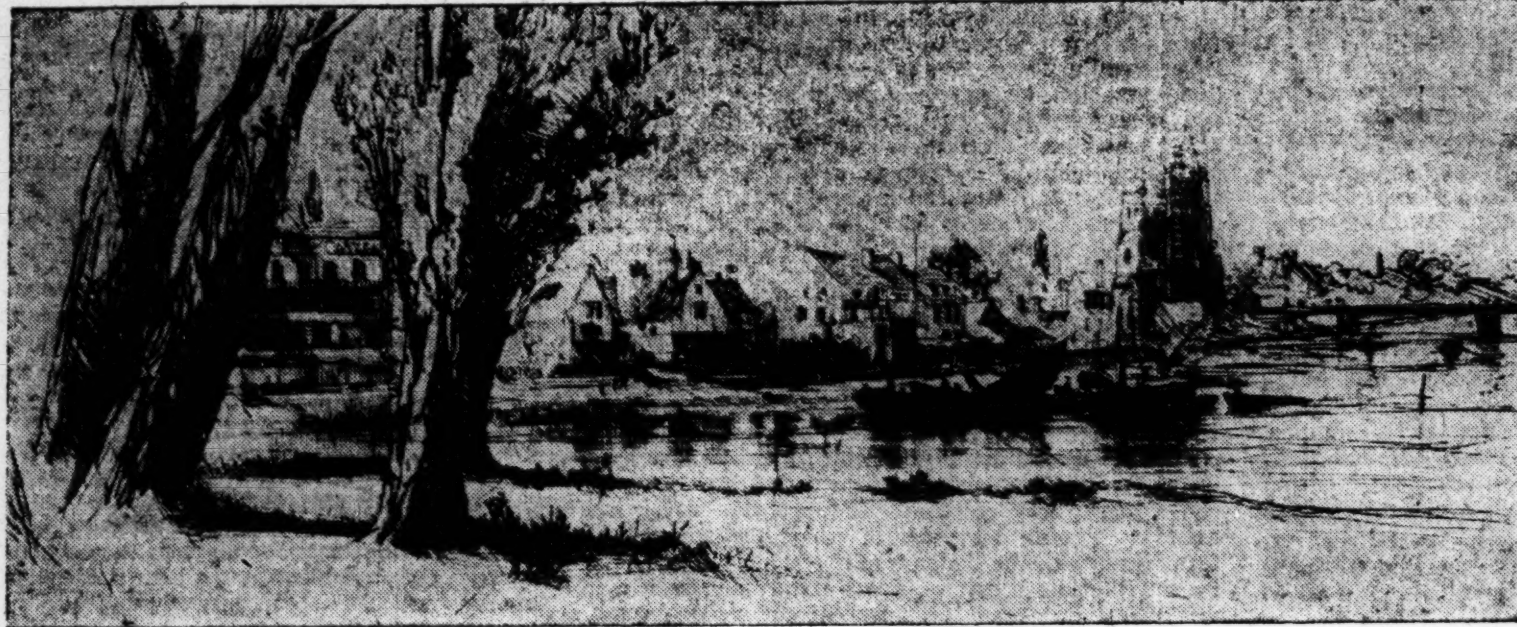
The business of the right thinker is to translate things into thought. Surrounded as is mankind with objects which popular belief regards as material, one is faced with the responsibility of classifying mentally whatever claims his attention. To accept the popular theory would be to assign, in belief, reality to matter. To say that these objects are nothing and, yet go on depending upon them would be to indulge evil knowingly. The one right way is to replace every finite appearance with the spiritual fact. The metaphysician knows and can prove that there could not even seem to be any kind of manifestation unless the true idea was already established in Mind.

Before Abraham was, this true idea is, in all its infinity of manifestation. Whatever Truth has been discerned or discovered, as the saying is, is found in Mind, hence the reality of it has always existed, complete and perfect. To see perfection, therefore, in place of imperfection, to see the infinity of what God knows, everywhere manifest, is the glad opportunity for each

one. This is itself sufficient reason for being. Seeing thus, is the kingdom of heaven which is within and which is available to all.

The double-mindedness of false theology and the schools, claiming that there are two creations, one of Spirit, one of matter, is the one evil. Through demonstration Christ Jesus proved that all with which man is surrounded is spiritual now. How clearly Mrs. Eddy states it on pages 60 and 61 of "Miscellaneous Writings," "Every material belief hints the existence of spiritual reality; and if mortals are instructed in spiritual things, it will be seen that material belief, in all its manifestations, reversed, will be found the type and representative of verities priceless, eternal, and just at hand."

Since fear is the fountain of disease or inharmonious of any sort, the assuring Truth is what heals. Just to know that right where imperfection seems to the hypothetical human mind to be present, even there Principle ever maintains perfection, is sufficient for healing any ill. Principle would not be Principle if it did not forever keep its suppositious opposite at the point of nothingness. Thus Christian Science is not merely a religion of denial, but one of affirmation, replacing the claims of sense with positive Truth.



"Fulham," an etching by Seymour Haden

The Vikings at Fulham in 880

With the exception of the grant of the Manor to Bishop Eadmund, circa 691, the first historical event recorded in connection with Fulham is the sojourn made here by the Danes in the winter of 880-1. Four years before, their chieftain, Guthrum, had landed at Wareham. Alfred, after a protracted struggle, forced the invaders back on Gloucester, but reinforcements of the fleet arriving, they reappeared at Chippenham, carrying all before them. In the spring of 878, the King gained a surprising victory over the invaders at Edington, but, though successful in the battle, Alfred knew only too well that his enemies had far too strong a hold upon the country for him to dream of any scheme of extermination. He therefore wisely directed his efforts towards a treaty with the Danes. In July, 878, a solemn peace was effected at Wedmore, by which it was agreed that the Danes should be allowed to settle in the eastern portion of the island.

Guthrum, who was induced by Alfred to adopt the Christian faith, held loyalty to his compact. In due course he and his followers repaired to East Angles, and for a while it seemed as if peace was in store for the kingdom. But Guthrum was himself quite unable to control his countrymen, who periodically descended, sometimes upon the English coast, at others on the neighboring shores of the Continent.

It was in the winter of 880 that a great army of these "pagans," driven out of Flanders by Charles II., King of France, swooped down on England. Sailing up the Thames, the vikings and their followers landed at Fulham where the horde went into winter quarters. It would be interesting to know how the horde comported itself during its five or six months stay in Fulham. The fact that the Chronicles are silent on the subject points to the probability that the horde did not attempt any offensive action. They had a severe struggle on the Continent, and, as they were contemplating a renewal of the war, it seems most likely that they bivouacked here merely for the purpose of tiding over the winter and recruiting their strength. All we know is that the invaders, in the Spring of 881, accompanied by some of Guthrum's disaffected subjects, left Fulham for the Low Countries where hostilities were renewed. "Fulham Old and New," Charles James Fret.

Old Covered Bridges of New England

It is curious how characteristic bridges are of the region or the civilization which produced them. What could be more characteristic of the Titanic materialism of New York than the high-leaping boulevards of steel which span the East River? They are the bridges which befit Manhattan no less than the corduroy, laid on strong string pieces formed by felling hem-

locks across the rushing mountain stream, befits the logging road which winds into the forests under Carriageway. The bridges of Florence, too—the Ponte Vecchio, let us say—are composed of exquisite ancient arches of hewn stone, in perfect proportion, leading into squares where stone architecture in exquisite proportion speaks of the marvelous Renaissance. They are not vast, these bridges. They do not leap. They are gravely monumental, however, on the scale of the city, built by artists, to endure. As exactly fitted to their age and station were the old covered bridges of New England—nay, are, for many a one still stands across the Connecticut or the Androscoggin, witness to the enduring qualities of native oak; we cannot say a mute witness, because there was never yet a New England covered bridge in which the planking did not rattle.

The road that winds down the hills to the covered bridge, or crosses the green fields of the intervals, is white with dust and lined with bramble-covered stone walls and elm trees or maples. Always, as it draws near, it runs up a little incline to the bridge (perhaps just after you have paid your toll at the toll gate); and warned by a large sign over the entrance you pull your horses down to a walk or reduce the speed of your motor. You pass at once out of the hot sunshine into the dusty dimness of the long, telescope-

Why They Went to America

There is something fascinating in all the records of adventuring. We think of Vasco da Gama pushing his way along an unknown coast till he rounded the Cape of Good Hope. We think of Columbus sailing after the setting sun, and our hearts are lifted up. Less daring, but surely hardly less romantic, were the goings forth of our Irish boys and girls. They went out to seek sustenance, fortune, life at its fullest and freest in an unknown land in unguessed ways. I like to think of the hope and courage of those who went. They had songs—in the earlier days of the adventuring, one seldom hears them now—which express the spirit of their going. I remember taking a long drive, twenty years ago, through the summer night with a young farmer, who for the most part was tongue-tied and silent enough. But the twilight of that June evening moved him beyond his self-restraint, and he sang to me with immense emotion: "To the West! to the West! To the Land of the Free!" I was vaguely uncomfortable then, not understanding what was in his heart. I know a little better now. He was a man with a home, settled and safe, with a moderate comfort secured to

ters of Loch Scridain, just where the loch gives place to the restless heave of the Atlantic; and here dwells a Gaelic speaking shepherd with his wife and family. Often have I visited their home at every season of the year—during summer sun and winter storm—and each time I have received a welcome of the best, one which could be given only by those who live their quiet lives close to the heart of Nature. The good wife of this croft is never idle. She has many things to occupy her time. Yet I have never known her too busy but what she was eager to give the traveller the best that her home could provide: scones and oatcakes hot from the griddle, things to refresh one greatly after a long tramp across the hills. Many pairs of stockings and socks does she knit during the dark winter nights, from the wool which she has herself spun and dyed. At this spinning and dyeing of the wool there is indeed none in the island to beat her. Of a summer's afternoon I have watched her drawing from the various hold plants the dyes which they hold; the yellow from the bog myrtle, or from the foxglove, the black from the young alder shoots or from the elder twigs, the green from the heather, the brown from the croft—a stone-loving lichen—and have marvelled at her skill. It is in early summer, in fine weather, that the Headland of the

Only a Boatman, True Enough

He was only a boatman, true enough, but he never was known to shrink; And with bolts and riggers and screws and slides, it isn't the easiest work. It was "lengthen my stretcher," or "rasp my oar," or "Bill, you must plane my sill." Or "raise my rigger a bare half inch"—it was always the same to Bill; For he answered them all with a cheery smile, "Ain't much, sir, I'll put it right." And whatever his hand could find to do, he did it with all his might. And winters in Cambridge are keen and cold, and the bitter nor'easters freeze; But Bill and his boat-hook were always there, with his "Ready, gentlemen, please." And he bustled about in his old blue cap, and his scarf, and his ancient coat. And the crew were always "the fastest lot that's ever sat in a boat." And if ever a veteran oar turned up, to see how the boys could row, "I'm blest," said Bill, as he grasped his hand, "if it ain't Mr. So-and-so." "Twenty years back? It's a precious lot! Why I thought it was only ten." Lor! I remember how strong you were, and how steady you rowed and long; But I think—and the old face glowed with pride—"that the young 'uns are just as strong." For Bill he was never a croaker, no, and nobody heard him say That the best of the rowing was done for quite when the fixed-seats vanished away. "They've been good 'uns as long as I've known 'em, sir, and I've known a proper few." And I warrant there'll always be good 'uns left to row in the Cambridge crew. Polish? Not much, but who cares for that, if the heart be as true as steel. And the kindly eyes look straight into yours, with a look you can almost feel; And the voice rings true in its welcome, though the sound be a trifle gruff? And that's what you call rough manners, I own I prefer them rough. —"Anni Fugaces," R. C. Lehmann.

Independence of Solitude

It is easy to live in the world after the world's opinion, it is easy in solitude to live after your own, but the great man is he who in the midst of the throng keeps with perfect sweetness the independence of solitude. —Emerson.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

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Perched Amid the Pines

From spacious woods and wolds of Lenx
The terrace-road runs through to Brienz
Where, perched amid the pines, doth soar
The ruined castle-rock, Belfort,
Poised at a dizzy height and far
Above the milk-white torrent's roar.
Through vitreous haze of blue are seen
Mucchetta, Mitten, Beverin.
Piz Michel's snows and snows of Kesh.
While valley-lines in mazy mesh
Lie shimmering 'neath the torrid noon
From Tiefenkasten to Bergun.

The sun, the silence in the pines,
The close-cropped sward, the sinuous lines
Of torrents streaming down the valley
By boulder, crag, by lawn and chalet.
So far below the; hardly send
Their murmurous voices in one blend
Of mountain-music to the ear
Of him who stano; and listens here.
—Horatio F. Brown.

The Headland of the Caves

Away in the west of Mull there stands, guarding the shores of that island from the eager waves of the Atlantic, the Headland of the Caves, or in the language of the Gael—"Rudha na h'umha." I think that of all districts of the island—sparsely populated and inaccessible as it is, even in its busiest part—this is the very wildest. No crofter's dwelling can be found along the headland; indeed, the foot of man may not tread its rough slopes from one year's end to another. It is given over to the Atlantic, and to the winds which come thither from the vast regions of the sea. The last outpost of civilization is a tiny croft overlooking the blue wa-

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FREDERICK DIXON, Editor
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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., THURSDAY, JUNE 16, 1921

EDITORIALS

Political Pisgahs

WHAT might be termed the insanity of politics is reached, surely, in the proposal placed before the meeting of the American Federation of Labor, in Denver, for a boycott of all British-made goods, as a protest against the war of reprisals in Ireland. Of course it would be just as reasonable for a Labor congress in Great Britain to demand a boycott of goods made in the United States on account of the burning of Tulsa. The political effects of such a resolution may, safely, be ignored: they are more calculated to cause embarrassment to the government in Washington than annoyance elsewhere. But the fact that they should find their way to consideration by a Labor congress is an extraordinary object lesson in illustration of the economic thinking done in some political circles, and of what strange visions may be seen from political Pisgahs.

Great Britain is not merely the most important of the markets of the United States, it is the States' principal debtor. If, therefore, the volume of British imports into the States were seriously diminished, the market for the goods of the United States in Great Britain would be reduced necessarily in a corresponding degree, without anybody having so much as to breathe the word retaliation. Moreover, there would be an end to the United States collecting its debts, for the very simple reason that debts can only be paid in raw materials or manufactured goods, which, in the case of Great Britain, means manufactured goods. What the American Federation of Labor would, therefore, be doing, if it could give effect to the resolution, would be helping to reduce its own export trade, and so to throw numbers of its own members out of employment; to decrease enormously the opportunity for the repayment of its loans to Great Britain; and so seriously to disturb the entire international industrial and financial equilibrium, as to threaten disaster from New York to Calcutta, and from San Francisco to Melbourne. The danger of such resolutions is to be likened only to dancing upon volcanoes.

Almost simultaneously Lord Inchcape was engaged in drawing the attention of the public in Great Britain to the madness of the industrial quarrels within the kingdom. You may all think you are right, he said in effect, the government, Capital, and organized Labor, but, as Hegel has observed, tragedy is born of the conflict of right with right, and not of right with wrong. That, unfortunately, is just how the philosophers go astray. Right never yet has conflicted with right, and never can. The angles at the base of an isosceles triangle are equal to one another, and will remain equal to one another in spite of all arguments to the contrary. But if your isosceles triangle is not accurately drawn, all sorts of complications become possible. In other words, it is not the right on the part of Capital that conflicts with the right on the part of Labor, but the wrong, on both their sides, which conflicts with the right and with each other.

When Lord Inchcape gets away from metaphysics to questions of pure economics, he is on much safer ground. As Sir James Mackay he has been a mighty man for years in the ranks of British trade. Now he turns to all the parties concerned in the present unrest, and puts to them the question, "Where are we going?" The answer he gives to this question, in the columns of *The Times*, in London, goes to the economic root of the matter, and might be read with as great advantage in Denver as in London, not because economic conditions are exactly the same on the two sides of the Atlantic, but because, fundamentally, economics are the same everywhere, and because, if the war has proved anything it has proved that the international industrial skein is so tangled that if the attempt is made to pull at it in one place, no one knows what may not be the effect in another. He writes, as he says, without bias, but "as one whose business it is to know the conditions of the world's trade," and his "warning is addressed not to one class, but to all."

What, then, is his warning? In its essence it amounts to this: a nation cannot sell unless its prices are such that other nations can afford to buy from it; therefore it must be the aim of a nation while increasing its production to cheapen its cost. If, that is to say, a nation is in debt it must, in order to pay its debt, export more than it imports. After which because of which, to translate the Latin proverb a little freely, a creditor nation must be prepared to import more than it exports in order to get its money back. Those are the points the Denver economists are in danger of overlooking. The complications, it is unnecessary to point out, do not end here. The question at once arises as to how a nation with a high standard of living is to maintain that standard while competing abroad with countries maintaining a lower standard. That is essentially a question for the United States, though, since the war, it has become an even more vital question for free-trade Great Britain. In the United States the solution has been extraordinarily assisted by prohibition, but the workers of a "wide-open" Great Britain have no such tremendous asset as no drink bills to help to maintain the balance against increased prices. Even then, unless the standard of living is to be more nominal than relative, in other words, unless a gulf between rich and poor is to yawn at home, the home manufacturer will have to be satisfied with moderate profits in order to prevent the cost of home-produced goods leaping up so to make good the drop in prices obtainable for the same products sold abroad.

It is just here, if Capital could see it, that the great danger from Socialism arises. It is the upward tendency of prices, caused by the war, which has given the Socialists in Great Britain a leverage they never possessed before. When the cost of necessities rose one hundred and thirty per cent the scale of wages rose with it; indeed, provided he could get the work done, the Prime Minister was not particular even as to that limit. But the human mind is so constituted that, though it is willing to accept any increase of pay, it resents a decrease. Con-

sequently, as trade came back to its usual condition of competition, Capital found itself involved in a struggle to reduce wages. Labor announced that it had achieved a standard of living it intended to maintain, and that if there was to be any loss to anyone, Capital must write it off its profits. The difficulty of this was that, supposing Capital to be willing, it was not always able, and, as a consequence, there arose the object lesson of the coal mines, which Mr. Hodges has admitted points to an at least temporarily bankrupt industry.

There is no doubt that this object lesson has not been without its effect on British Labor. The discovery that the payment of the wages demanded by the miners' federation would raise the price of coal to a level which would imperil the export trade altogether, and handicap every other industry in the country, came as a revelation to the federation and to the country, but it did not, of course, embarrass the Socialist. The Socialist is still in the happy position of the man in opposition, the man who pounds his opponents with a logical theory which he has not yet been subjected to the test of proving practical. Therefore the Socialist naturally makes the most of every quandary of capitalism, as from the summit of his Pisgah he views the land of milk and honey which he promises to mankind.

The Orgy of the Law-Breakers

PERHAPS no additional proof was required to convince the people of the United States of the utter lawlessness of those who seem to be determined to do everything possible to defeat the enforcement of the national and state prohibition enactments. But that proof is being furnished, nevertheless, and the measure is being heaped up until it is running over. A disinterested arbitrator would be inclined to decide that the evidence, never actually required, has been multiplied, that the record in the case is being loaded down with unnecessary repetitions, all substantiating a fact which has been admitted from the first. In supplying this proof gratuitously, even when the burden of proof was not upon them, the representatives of the outlawed liquor traffic have, however, disproved what long has been a more or less generally accepted fiction of the law. They have convinced a credulous public that the supposed wholesale regard for federal enactments which it has always been insisted existed in the camps of the liquor manufacturers and dealers, does not exist, and probably never has existed. During the years in which the government temporized with the liquor traffic, seeking to legalize it by entering into a sort of silent partnership with it, it was the stock-in-trade argument of the saloon keeper, the distiller, and the brewer, and of all their minions and champions, that in all things they observed the federal law punctiliously. No one was ever greatly deceived by these protestations of loyalty, simply because it was well known that nothing but the absolute certainty of punishment was the incentive for law observance. And it was equally well known that the law was violated as often and as openly as circumstances permitted.

No, the bootleggers, the blockade runners, and their fellow conspirators have no record of good behavior upon which they can draw. It cannot be claimed by or for them that they were law-abiding citizens until the law ended the conspiracy under which decent people were compelled to concede to them the questionable right to carry on their traffic. There never was a time when they would not have defied the law, as they are defying it today, openly and contemptuously, had they dared to do so. No one should be misled or deceived by present conditions, the wholesale overriding of the enforcement code made possible by the lack of federal officers required to compel an observance of the law. It might be presumed that in an ordinary community or state there would not be a general outbreak or a wave of crime even if it became known that the civil machinery set up for the protection of the public was temporarily crippled or broken down. The average community or city is, it may be assumed, capable of self-government. Penal laws are not made for the regulation of the citizen. They are made for his protection against the vicious and the predatory. In the city of Boston, not many months ago, there was a sudden outbreak of lawlessness due directly to the almost complete withdrawal of police protection, the result of a strike by practically every member of the police department. This uprising was not by those who have respect for the law. It was not by those who have records of good behavior. It was by those whose only regard for the law is that engendered by fear of punishment. With the probability of punishment lessened, their respect for the law vanishes. A community or a nation of persons thus disposed would enact no laws which provide punishment for crimes and misdemeanors. The condition sought is one where selfish desire governs, and where unrestrained license displaces sane and reasonable regulation.

It is those comprising this element who are seeking now, as they have always sought when the opportunity offered, to make disregard and hatred of the law appear popular. The propagandists engaged in this campaign of stubborn resistance against the fundamental law and the government itself cannot, by any possible ruse, disguise themselves. They are in the category with those who form themselves into mobs of vandals in times of disaster, or when the arm of the law seems shortened for the moment. Society is their enemy. Certainly they should not have the hardihood to seek, in the unworthy cause in which they are now engaged, to enlist the aid of men and women who would blush if tempted to defy, openly and notoriously, the law to whose enactment they have given their approval as citizens, and to the enforcement of which every citizen is committed.

Canada and the Speaker's Chair

NO ONE who read the account of the recent presentation to the Canadian House of Commons of a new Speaker's chair, an exact replica of the Speaker's chair at Westminster, could fail to be impressed with the just appreciation evidently entertained by all who spoke on that occasion of what British parliamentary institutions mean and stand for. The presentation was made by the Rt. Hon. James W. Lowther, until recently the Speaker

of the British House of Commons, and Mr. Lowther, one of the greatest parliamentary authorities of his day, might be depended upon to dwell, in his presentation speech, not only on the history of the great symbol but on its significance. Mr. Lowther claimed for it that it was something much more than a mere gift of friendship from the donors, the Empire Parliamentary Association. Its presentation by Great Britain and its acceptance by Canada were an acknowledgment of the great fundamental idea, accepted by Great Britain and by all the dominions of the British Commonwealth, "that government of the people, by the people, for the people, is best carried out through parliamentary institutions." That, Mr. Lowther declared, was the best known method by which a free people could govern themselves, or by which their aspirations or their aversions could be either realized or removed.

As a piece of symbolism, in Mr. Lowther's view, the Speaker's chair stands most emphatically for authority—not the arbitrary authority of an autocrat, but the self-discipline instituted and observed by a free people. It emphasized the fact that without law and order there can be no true freedom.

In varying ways, showing how clearly the fundamental idea was grasped, the speakers who followed Mr. Lowther brought out the same idea, dwelling, in addition, upon the unity of the British Commonwealth, which the gift so effectively emphasized. Thus, Mr. Meighen, the Canadian Premier, declared that they would value the chair as they valued the sense of fellow-citizenship in the British Commonwealth, which it was intended to express and insure. The Leader of the Opposition, Mr. Mackenzie King, maintained that the people of Canada recognized in their parliamentary institutions, "fashioned as they are on the British model," the greatest guarantee of freedom which any people can possess.

One of the most able speeches was that delivered by Sir Robert Borden. Sir Robert has always shown himself, not only a great constitutional statesman, but a great interpreter of the British Commonwealth. His message, to Canada and to all the dominions as well as to the mother country, during the war, was unity. He strove for it, and sacrificed much for it, and the years of peace have found him even more convinced as to its value than the years of war. The Speaker's chair, he declared, would serve, in years to come, as a symbol of the common purpose of the two parliaments; and he trusted that that common purpose might ever tend toward the maintenance of liberty, autonomy, and justice, "toward the attainment of the highest ideals of democracy for which it is our duty constantly to strive."

A Missing Link in Finance

HAMMERING the way to an international financial millennium is a task of such gigantic proportions that the process is naturally slow, but it pounds on continually. With the war and since the armistice the progress has, been greatly accelerated, and recently the increasing comprehension of the eventual possibilities of world trade reflected in the words of many far-seeing men, has been accompanied in the United States by two important financial developments. First is the action of the Federal Reserve Board in making six months instead of the old three months bankers acceptances, eligible for open market purchase by the federal reserve banks. This broadens the opportunity for American business men, who previously found it difficult to do business on the short-time basis, especially with far-away countries.

A more important step, however, in expanding interest in world affairs and cementing closer the sympathies and understandings of peoples of all nations, is the consideration by the New York Stock Exchange of the plan to list international securities on the market.

The plan has been under consideration for some time, but it was voiced recently by Eugene Meyer Jr., managing director of the United States War Finance Board, in addressing the National Association of Manufacturers. This idea, which is regarded as essential in developing world trade, is called "a missing link in international finance, and its relation to the market for American manufacturers." The listing committee of the New York Stock Exchange has expressed its willingness to cooperate in listing some of the sound international investment securities of foreign countries, which means not only reader sale but also that certain acceptable credentials shall be presented. Since one of the primary objects of the change, whether it be in London, Paris or New York, is to protect the investor as well as to serve as a market, the value of the action can readily be appreciated.

The need for such a market is especially emphasized by the fact that before the war, when this country was a debtor nation, facilities were furnished by European bankers, and now that conditions are reversed and American investments abroad, both public and private, are estimated at some \$15,000,000,000, it is quite logical for this country to reciprocate. Individual bankers are conceded to have responded, so far as limited facilities permitted, with noteworthy results, especially in handling the maturity of the Anglo-French loan last year. But a permanent and broader exchange arrangement is desired, with the increasing dealing in the internal securities of foreign governments, municipalities and business corporations.

The same pressure of natural growth that is making it necessary for President Harding and American bankers to confer on the financial aspects of world business, is forcing the establishment of "the missing link in international finance."

Roses

NOR the least attraction about discussing roses is the fact that so much has been said about them already. All down the ages, since the days of Harpocrates, bribed into silence by the gift of a rose, the "queen of flowers" has been written about, and sung about, and talked about by all manner of people and on all manner of occasions. Tradition and legend have claimed it for their own, and as the traveler goes from country to country, the world round, in the Northern Hemisphere, he finds, everywhere, some rose lore which he had not met with elsewhere.

The queen of flowers does indeed reign over a vast kingdom, for botanists will tell you that many varieties of roses are to be found in practically every country, north of the equator, in both the Old World and the New.

And it is not only in gardens, of course, that they are to be found. They are likely to be met with anywhere, in the woods or by the wayside. They seem to settle down as comfortably in an Alpine valley as in a Surrey lane.

You violets that first appear,
By your pure purple mantles known,
Like the proud virgins of the year,
As if the spring were all your own;
What are you when the Rose is blown?

So wrote Sir Henry Wotton, just about three hundred years ago, and this man of Kent, who spent many years in Italy and many years at Eton, on the banks of the Thames, when James I was king, knew all about roses. For if the rose is the national flower of England, and is to be seen, perhaps, at its best and in its best setting in an old English garden, Italy may lay claim to have cultivated the rose, and held it in high esteem long centuries before Wotton, one June morning—it must surely have been a June morning—wrote his verses. The florists of ancient Rome did a wonderful trade in roses. No festive occasion would be complete without them, and roses were everywhere, whilst rose petals were always in demand for strewn on marble floors or where not. It was the same in ancient Egypt and the same in ancient Persia, and it has been much the same ever since.

In these days, rose-growing and rose-knowing are more of a study than ever before, and with the new varieties that come out, every year, the layman in such matters may find himself often astray, as far as identification is concerned. There is, it is true, a special satisfaction in knowing special varieties, in being able to walk through a garden, and have a nodding acquaintance with all the Marjories, the Mildred Grants, the Muriel Grahames, the Papa Gontiers, and so on. Nevertheless, one has much agreement with a certain famous rose grower who looked back with just a touch of regret to the days when names did not matter. "We did not in those days," he writes, speaking of his childhood, "trouble about names; we gave them names of our own, such as 'Aunt Helen's Rose,' 'Aimée Vibert,' 'Grandmother's Rose,' the little Rose de Meaux; 'Aunt Betsy's Rose,' the common red China and others." The rose show is well in its way, and "the real rose grower," with his budding knife and his bast, his shears and his shades, is a public benefactor, but the great joy of roses through all the years has, it may be ventured, been ever found in just roses, not only in their great gala time of June, but on through summer and autumn to the edge of winter.

Editorial Notes

ONE thing about these detained immigrants that makes their position in the United States less pitiable than it might be otherwise is the fact that practically all of those who have been detained because they are in excess of the quota allowed for this month under the new restriction law joined in a rush to get to America before the law could be made effective. Now that they have been too late to get in legally, there is small argument, indeed, for brushing aside the law in order to let them remain. To do that would be to legislate for aliens at the expense of Americans. If those who were unsuccessful in "rushing the gate" are allowed to remain, it should be at the expense of other aliens, namely those who have not yet arrived on American shores. The year's quota should not be exceeded, even if there be an excess for this one month of the year. The present excess can perhaps be charged against the following month, while that month's allowance is canceled to correspond.

THE LORD CHAMBERLAIN has once more said "No." He has refused to sanction the word "Mecca" as the title of Mr. Oscar Asche's new play, which is due in London in the autumn. And in consequence, the old familiar storm of criticism has broken over his official head. The Lord Chamberlain says that "Mecca" would wound the susceptibilities of some British subjects; and a letter appearing in a paper, bearing Muhammadan signatures, confirms his views. But Mr. Asche says the play casts no reflection on the city sacred to Muhammadans; and so the controversy has started and will add another chapter to the record of "gaffes"—which lie, according to his critics, at the Lord Chamberlain's door.

MUSIC hath charms, and the Albert Hall Orchestra, conducted by Mr. Serge Koussevitzky, had the added attraction of the unexpected owing to the "magnificent vitality," as it has been termed by a press reporter, of the conductor. On the first night of the series of Russian concerts at the Queen's Hall, Mr. Koussevitzky in his "attack," which must be taken entirely in a technical sense, was so vehement that he broke a baton, the fragments of which were collected as a souvenir by a lady in the front row. Later, by an impassioned move, the popular conductor overthrew his desk, which landed on the piano. The reporter adds, at the end of an enthusiastic notice, the cryptic words, "The audience was most appreciative."

IT is rather difficult to understand why the Soviet railways and telegraph services should be threatened with a stoppage on account of the lack of pencils, pens, and paper, but such is the information received by the "Politiken" from Riga. In order to convince the public that such is the case it is explained in detail that the railway between Ural and Tashkent has only 13½ pencils. The Tomsk railway telegraph management has only five pencils and ten pens, and that in Kiev there are no pencils, carbons, or forms. Hence the threatened stoppage. It has often been said that the pen is mightier than the sword, but it has not been so obvious that it is the pen that makes the wheels go round.

THERE is hope for the letter we forget to mail, or the one the United States post-office workers seem to forget to handle for us. A letter from President Harding was twelve days on its journey from the White House to the chairman of an American Legion committee in New York City. Apparently the mails are no respecters of persons.